B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 223— BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
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Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Sept.	RANPURA	—		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	—	MONGOLIA x	19,004
10th "	CHINA	—		7,452
17th "	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	—	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	—	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	—	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—		16,100
12th "	CHINA	—	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA	—		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	—	MOREA *	10,919
2nd Jan. 1926.	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	—	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI	—		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	—	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA	—		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	—	MALWA*	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA	—		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	—	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	—	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI	—		16,100
31st "	CHINA†	—		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	—	NALDERA x	15,953
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	—	MOREA *	10,919
24th "	RANPURA	—		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	—	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA	—		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	—	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s, CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £46.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.			Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	—	—	8,285
26th "	MADURA	—	—	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	—	—	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	—	—	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	—	—	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	—	—	
18th March	DOMALA	—	—	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	—	—	8,273
29th "	DUMANA	...	—	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	—	—	6,060

*Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	—	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA*	—	6,813	...
22nd Dec.	DELTA	—	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Will not convey passengers,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

18th Sept.	VARSOVA	—	Busreh via Karachi
19th "	CHAKLA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar.
23rd "	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
30th "	KARAGOLA		East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings, when accommodation is not required for Passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays will be resumed on the 28th September.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	21st Sep.	29th Sep.
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	7898	29th "	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th "
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	280	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2275 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gojra	Meerut City.	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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W. LAMB (Offg.).
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonum
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Cotacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevaram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Visianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

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PER WORD

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—COMMERCIAL STAFF for the newly opened branches of a I.I. concern. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to N. E. BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1813

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS and BUYING and SELLING paid AGENTS in every Commercial town. Pay according to ability plus 10 per cent. Commission. Cash Security essential. Apply Box No 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1802

WANTED—An experienced MECHANIC SHOP FOREMAN for an up-country Mill. Terms, free furnished quarters, light and fuel allowances. Pay Rs. 100-150 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply by letter only to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A 24111

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced TUTOR, to the sons of an Oudh Rajput Talukdar. One exceptionally strong in English with knowledge of Sanskrit and Science will be preferred. Must be a Hindu. Age about 40 or 45. A trained Graduate with experience or a retired Professor or Head Master is needed. Will have to teach six or seven boys with the assistance of two teachers and a Pandit. Pay Rs. 150/- plus rupees ten fooding allowance, free quarters. Apply to Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1819

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YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaii College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

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WANTED—QUALIFIED DOCTOR as Partner for established running Dispensary. For terms please apply Box No. 996 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1838

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG MOHAMMEDAN GRADUATE with excellent references is open to engagement, in any capacity in Bombay or for abroad. Apply Box No. 991, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1828.

ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST WANTS PIECE-WORK OR TUITION for two hours daily. Please write Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1847

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, two large and small and MOTOR GARAGE at Mint Road, cheap rent, early possession. Apply CHANDABHOY RUMJANALLY, Shop No. 271, opposite Clock Tower, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
C R1832

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FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
R1750

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FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1843

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO OLD IRON MERCHANTS—Iron scrap of various kinds for sale at the Burma Oil Co.'s Installation, Sewree. Inspection and offers wanted.
N R1825

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SANSKRIT SHATAKAS—UNNATI BRAHMACHARYA, Bhakti; inspiring, patriotic; four annas each, postal stamps P. N. KACHHI, M.S. High School, Indore.
L R1817

RUBBER STAMP—of any description Rs. 1/4. Wax-seal Re. 1. Free 1 Rubber stamp when ordering 3 Rubber stamps. MODERN ADVERTISING BUREAU, MADRAS.
L R1845

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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M

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MEDICAL FACULTY STRONGLY RECOMMENDS PSYCHOTHERAPY for your nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, palpitations, sexual, mental and other chronic disorders. DR. THAKORE, Laud Mansion, Churni Road Station.
P R1841

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2569 OF 1925.

1. HARISCHANDRA GANPATRAO MHATRE, (2) MORESHWAR JANARDHAN ADHIKARI, (3) VISHWANATH KESHAV PANSARE, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing respectively at Kenedy Bridge, at Dadar and at Kenedy Bridge without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other members of Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Shikshan Samstha and Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Samajik and Shikshan Samastha ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

1). GAJANAN RANGNATH PANSARE, of Thana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thana, outside the City of Bombay, (2). PARASHRAM ATMARAM MHATRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mangal Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOMVANSHI KSHATRIYA PATHARE, SAMAJIK & SHIKSHAN SAMASTHA.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 28th day of August, 1925, in the above suit Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other the members of Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Shikshan Samastha and Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Samajik and Shikshau Samastha against the defendants praying that the defendants be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs or any of them as may be entitled thereto the said sum of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 757-2 being the premia in respect of the Policy mentioned in the plaint and all further premia that may be paid hereafter and a further sum of Rs. 5/- being the nominal interest with interest thereon at 9 per cent annum from the 3rd day of March 1925 till date of Judgment costs of this suit and further interest at 6 per cent per annum from date of Judgment till payment.

And that the 6th day of October, 1925, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th September, 1925.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24115.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. HEMRAJ ANANDJI LAL was the highest bidder for and was declared the purchaser at the sale by Public Auction held on the 16th day of September, 1925, by Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Rao Bahadur Killachand Dewchand, the Mortgagee thereof, the undermenticned property free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 12871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas on or towards the West by Tardeo Road on or towards the North be the property of Mithibai Jamshedji Parekh and on or towards the South by the Property of Adamji Peerbhoy and which said premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3739 and Street No. 89 and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1925.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24116.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HAJI SULEMAN HAJI EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said properties by way of mortgage, transfer, inheritance, lease, sale, trust, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Buildings) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at North Brook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9749 and Cadastral Survey No. 4011, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said North Brook Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kumbhar and on or towards the South by the secondly described property and which said premises, are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Ward No. 7740 and Street Nos. 231-233-235.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at North Brook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A-9742 and Cadastral Survey No. 4010, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said North Brook Street, on or towards North by the firstly described property and on or towards the South by the property of and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Ward No. 7741 and Street Nos. 237-239.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1925.

PAYNE and CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24110.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to Mr. HENRY FRANK CHARD is hereby REVOKED as from the 15th September, as he is no longer in our employ.

LANGLEY & CO.
R1821

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2006 of 1925.

Messrs. ROWJI NANSEY AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bombay at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs

VS.

(1) TYEB ABDUL REHMAN, (2) TAR MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, till late carrying on business at Kazi Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

To,

TYEB ABDUL REHMAN and TAR MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,500 - with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 24th day of December, 1922, till judgment the costs of this suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment and the Court has fixed TUESDAY the 6th day of October, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. for hearing and final disposal of this suit. In default of your appearing on the day and time before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24113

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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T 24057

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 28th July, 1924, granted by us in favour of Mr. Norman Vautin Tribble, is REVOKED and CANCELLED as from this date (3rd September, 1925)

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
3a, New London Street,
E. C. 3.
24120

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TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following C. I. Pipes and specials tested to a hydraulic pressure of 200 Lbs. per square inch. The articles may be Indian, British or Continental manufacture. The Firm giving the tender should give (1) The name of the maker of the pipes, (2) of what manufacture they will be, and the period within which they will give the delivery.

Name of the article	Approximate quantity required.
6 in. C. I. pipes with plain spigot and socket joints.	7932 L. Feet, No.
6 in. x 6 in. x 6 in.	T 1
6 in. x 6 in. x 3 in.	T 1
6 in. Bend 4th	 1
6 in. Bend 1-8th	 2
6 in. valve with spigot and socket tail pieces	 1

The Tenders should reach the undersigned not later than 1st of October, 1925. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) D. V. SOUNDANKAR.
Chairman,
Managing Committee,
Dhulia City Municipality.
C24117

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Electricity for the Municipality, Cantonment and Civil Lines, Belgaum.

TENDERERS are requested to inspect the areas and submit their terms etc. before the 31st October, 1925.

E. A. TRAFFORD, Major,
Executive Officer,
Belgaum Cantonment.
24119

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a building at Sewree. Estimated cost about Rs. 30,000/-. For Quantities, Specifications, plans, etc., refer personally and between 4-30 and 7 p.m. to.

SECRETARY, Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd.
Sellers' Rooms Nos. 11 and 12. Temporary Exchange, Cotton Depot, Sewree.
C 24075.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To-day MONDAY the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd floor Waterloo Mansion opposite the Sailor's Home and Museum valuable household furniture, crockery, glass ware, drawing-room suites, cabinet sofas, cabinets, ornaments, almyrahs, one iron safe, bedsteads, chest of drawers, hat stand, tea-poys, tables, etc., etc. The property of D. R. Dady Esq., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT and CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1925, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—Building St. Nos. 11-1-7-5; 5-6; 29, 29A Case No. 60; 70; 71; Chamber Lane Parel Road near Byculla Bridge.

Building St. Nos. 158; 211A; 230A Case No. 6; 174; Worlee Road and Shambhoo Chadhave Pakhady.

Two S. P. Shed Nowrojee Hill Road and Inch Bunder Cross Road.

MENESSE and CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20,521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATHIPURA 13TH LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for Mr. Abdulhusein Currimbhai Damarwalla, the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Mahomedhusein Currimbhai Damarwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government lease hold land of which the Secretary of State for India in Council is the Lessor with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate and lying at 13th Kamathipura Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 276 of the Byculla Division, Collector's, New Nos. 10051 and 16147 New Survey Nos. 6420 and 2/6420 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 891 Street Nos. 203 and 205 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of C. F. Mody or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed on or towards the East by the property of Doming Sebastian and on or towards the West by the Stable Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the said Administrator, at their office at 72, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Agnes Jones (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Marble top table, dressing chest of drawers, chairs, hat and umbrella stand, brass vases vases and bowls palm stands, wearing apparels, boots, shoes, cash box, compressed canvas trunks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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POLICE! POLICE!
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SEE! SEE! SEE!
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With EDNA MURPHY and JACK MULHALL
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FOLLOW THE SEARCH BY THE POLICE TO FIND THEM
IT'S A SENSATION!
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PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AT THE PUBLIC REQUEST
Continued for another Week
Popular Film
CHANDER-RAO-MORE
OR
"MURDER OF SHIVAJI"
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
SUPER PRODUCTION OF
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE,
Written and Directed by
MR. N. D. SARPOTDAR.
Photographed by
MR. P. S. TALGIGRI.
Book this Film at UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

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KRISHNA CINEMA
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TO-NIGHT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4, and As. 3 including Tax.
SECOND WEEK? CHAPTERS 5, 6, & 7.
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"LEATHER STOCKING"
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It should serve to bring out all their highlights in truly gripping fashion.
Love and adventure, bravery and daring, —packed with thrills.
DON'T MISS.
Programme includes two Reels Pathe Comedy
"KIDNAPPER'S REVENGE"
featuring:—MONTY BANKS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

S S Karapara, Bernaher, Durban.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.

S S Jaladuta, Jones, Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 19.

Steamer Howra for Calcutta.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SUNDAY, September 20.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia 4566, Trieste 1/x L Trieste.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 26/9 M M Co.
4 Scindia, 3281, G'gow, 21/9, Graham T Co.
5 Sirsa, 3387, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
6 Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 26/9, M M & Co.
10 Karagola, 3647, Durban, 30/9, M M and Co.
13 Overstone 3247 Karachi 24/9 Grahams.
15 Flowergate, 3226, Hull, 19/9, L E Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Benares, 3509, Colombo, 17/9, L E Ltd.
2 Ct. Keith 3557, Calicut 25/9 J F & Co.
6 Jaladuta, 2593, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
7 Trident 2689 N.F., N.F. Graham T Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R Howra, 4096, N.F., M M and Co.
D and E Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 20/9, Scindia S N Co.
F Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
G Laxmi, 124, M Coast, N.F., R Assaria and Co.
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L E Ltd.
P Gogra 3151 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

Sept. 20.

FROM LONDON.

China due about 25th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 2nd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 19th September Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Keith due about 18th September Agent J F Co.
City of Yokohama due about 19th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassono due about 19th September, Agent P F Co.
Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic, due about 20th September, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 17th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore d:e about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

COMPLAINT AGAINST JUDGE DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The Police Magistrate of Alipur to-day dismissed the complaint filed by a subovverseer of water works department of the Calcutta Corporation against Mr. Justice Page on charges of alleged abuse and assault. In this case the complainant Mr. A. C. Chakrabarti alleged that on July 26th he went to Mr. Justice Page's house to turn off the supply of unfiltered water for gardening purposes when he was abused and kicked by Mr. Justice Page. The Magistrate after examining the complainant, visited Mr. Justice Page's house where the alleged occurrence was said to have taken place, when Mr. Justice Page's butler, the only eye-witness made a statement denying the allegations made by the complainant. The Magistrate after considering the result of the investigation held there was no sufficient ground for proceeding and after recording his reasons dismissed the complaint.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 19th Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	..	47 33	64 51	45 78
Fort	..	52 56	64 86	..
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 0 1	49 97	55 36	55 53
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Co.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 18th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.848 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	81.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.2 "
Dew Point	.. ..	73.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	76%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	2 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.5 "
Minimum do. do.	..	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	112 miles.
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	..	3.38 "
Do, do year	..	50.09 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th. Sept.	..	0 00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. st	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Sep									
Sat.	19	3	34	28	8	19	9	10	20	6
		15	14	25	0		21	32	18	5
Sun	20	6	27	23	8	20	12	46	21	8
		20	41	26	1		14	54	20	0
M	21	0	49	28	0	21	6	34	17	2
		12	55	27	8		18	52	16	2
Tu	22	1	23	27	8	22	7	7	18	0
		13	25	27	3		19	23	16	3
W	23	2	5	27	3	23	7	44	18	9
		14	0	26	6		20	1	7	16
Th.	24	2	54	26	6	24	8	30	20	0
		14	43	25	8		20	50	17	3
Fr.	25	3	55	26	0	25	9	40	20	9
		15	41	24	9		21	58	17	9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th September 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the northern aid eastern districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both above normal at Ajmer and the maximum alone at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was locally above normal; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province. Temperature was above normal in the aforesaid area and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual except at Ratnagiri, where it is in defect. Temperature was almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 degrees .5 (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78 degrees .0 (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a thunderstorm and a rainfall of 2.18". Ahmednagar has had 0.10" of rain, Sholapur 0.30", Belgaum 0.28" and Hyderabad 0.63" Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Sholapur and in defect at Malegaon. Maximum temperature was above normal generally in the west of the division and the minimum at Malegaon only.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, associated with thunderstorms, has again occurred in the interior of the Peninsula. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Bombay Deccan and locally in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Bellary 0.32", Trichinopoly 1.56" and Negapatam 0.15".

Forecast.—Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the interior of the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th September 1925 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has continued in Burma and northeast India and thundershowers are reported from the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central India West and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein three inches; Mymensingh one and a half; Jalpaiguri one; Purnea two; Neemuch one and a half; Bangalore two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.29	—0.30	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	4.96	—2.56	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	24.55	21.98	+2.57	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	14.60	+1.25	19.62
Hissar	..	11.17	10.93	+0.24	14.47
Ambala	..	30.99	22.34	+8.65	30.49
Delhi	..	18.94	21.51	—2.57	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	29.67	22.44	+7.23	26.90
Mainpuri	..	29.03	21.82	+7.21	27.07
Jhansi	..	29.56	31.35	—1.79	36.17
Cawnpore	..	40.66	30.28	+1038	35.92
Allahabad	..	58.68	32.14	+2654	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	2.21	+1.96	3.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.89	—2.49	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	6.03	9.10	—3.07	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.59	17.91	—9.32	20.66
Jaipur	..	11.23	21.08	—9.85	24.21
Kotah	..	20.91	25.43	—4.52	28.23
Mount Abu	..	37.02	56.64	—1962	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.96	12.93	—9.97	14.39
Dwarka	..	8.73	12.25	—3.52	13.52
Veraval	..	16.76	16.85	+0.09	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	23.68	—1450	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.33	19.12	—4.79	21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	..	24.53	37.09	—1251	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.87	26.96	—5.09	28.89
Deesa	..	13.04	22.87	—9.83	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	23.11	26.32	—3.21	29.19
Indore	..	16.59	28.81	—1222	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	57.50	47.71	+9.79	55.11
Saugor	..	45.98	39.20	+6.78	44.96
Hosnangabad	..	35.69	43.13	—7.44	48.82
Khandwa	..	14.75	25.04	—1031	29.03
Akola	..	17.40	24.44	—7.04	31.36
Amraoti	..	20.92	25.81	—4.89	33.05
Nagpur	..	50.21	40.29	+9.92	48.97
Chanda	..	35.15	43.33	—8.18	51.90
Raipur	..	55.98	42.56	+1343	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	..	47.33	64.22	—1689	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	67.50	90.40	—2290	99.98
Mormugao	..	72.86	83.36	—1050	94.95
Karwar	..	10899	10499	+4.00	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	12.37	16.27	—3.90	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.10	11.61	15.45	—3.84	22.33
Poona	2.18	11.34	18.20	—6.86	27.71
Sholapur	0.30	12.30	19.31	—7.01	28.46
Bijapur	0.01	6.45	11.98	—5.50	20.96
Belgaum	0.28	36.80	35.79	+0.01	50.19
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	11.24	21.63	—1039	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	23.34	33.32	—9.98	40.02
Hyderabad	0.63	16.03	22.33	—6.30	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	11716	10376	+1339	125.68
Calicut	..	88.16	85.07	+1308	117.16
Cochin	..	57.30	70.07	—1277	114.51
Trivandrum	..	20.08	27.55	—7.47	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.11	21.04	19.55	+3.46	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	21.59	22.02	—1.43	41.56
Bellary	0.32	2.87	9.08	—6.21	20.41
Cuddapah	..	15.86	16.68	—0.83	31.23
Madras	..	11.34	13.51	—2.17	50.74
Bangalore	0.01	12.04	16.73	—4.69	35.37
Coimbatore	0.01	5.55	5.03	—1.48	22.29
Trichinopoly	1.56	12.64	9.64	+3.02	33.18
Negapatam	0.15	4.37	9.29	—4.92	54.98

ALLIANCE BANK.

DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

It is understood that the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla will shortly be in a position to announce the definite date of payment to the depositors of a dividend of one anna in the rupee. This dividend was announced to be paid on or about August 1st. The delay has been due to the negotiations proceeding between the Liquidators in Calcutta and London relative to the realising of a sum of Rs. 50,000 (£50,000) held up in London to pay legal expenses in the Boulton Brothers' trial there. The expenses having been taken up by the Government of India this sum became available but there was some unexpected delay in its being realise for use. The Liquidators required a sum of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to pay a dividend of one anna in the rupee.—A.P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

A MILL-OWNER'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

Pransukhlal Mofatlal, a millowner residing at Babulanath road reports to the police that on Tuesday last he found the keys of his cupboards missing. The same day four newly engaged servants struck work and left him. Suspecting something wrong he made an effort to look into his cupboard and with the key of another lock he succeeded in opening it when he found nothing missing. Next day the four servants turned up for their pay but as the complainant was not at home they were told to call the next day. On Thursday the mali found the missing keys in the garden but as the complainant had seen his cubboard intact on Tuesday he did not take trouble to open it. The same day the four men again turned up for their pay and then went away. Another servant named Khoda subsequently asked for leave to go to Ahmedabad as he had not been in good health lately and in spite of remonstrances he left the complainant. On the next day, (Friday) the complainant's wife wanted some jewellery to wear and on the cupboard being opened it was found that jewellery valued at Rs. 7,380 including a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 6,000 had been stolen. The complainant suspects the four servants but the police enquiries lead suspicion against Khoda. The Bombay police have informed the Ahmedabad police by telegram and telephone. They have also arrested two out of the four servants who had left work.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. J. P. Fernandez a chemist, charged Mr. C. Spencer, Manager of the Hotel Magistic, with insult. Mr. Vaz, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, was for the defence. The complainant's story was that on the night of August 19 he was at the bar of the Hotel, and because he was in his shirt the accused asked the barman not to serve him with drinks, and also insulted him by calling him a "black—". The accused denied having used the words and said that as the complainant was already drunk and was not properly dressed, he went up to him and told him he would have no more drinks. After hearing evidence the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate sent Laxmon Somu, a Hindu lad, to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail for one year for removing from the coat-pocket of A. De Mello, a Christian, currency notes of the value of Rs. 40 while the latter was standing near a counter in the General Post Office for depositing the money in the savings bank. The accused was caught red-handed. Sub-Inspector Bhatkal prosecuted.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced A. De Souza, an Indian Christian, who had six previous convictions against him, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of two electric bulbs of the value of Rs. 3 from the office of Messrs. C. MacDonald and Company. The accused was arrested on suspicion while he was walking out of the office with the bulbs yesterday. Sub-Inspector Bhatkal prosecuted.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

Sakinabai, a two and a half years' old child, was taken by her mother Aminabai to the J. J. Hospital on Friday afternoon suffering from opium poisoning. She died the same night. The child had been crying day and night for over a month. She was given a 'balgoli' (opium pill) on Wednesday but it had no effect. The next day her mother gave her a very small pill of opium about the size of a mustard seed in her own milk. She then went off to sleep. The child grew worse the next morning and was taken to the hospital where she died.

At an inquest held on Saturday at the Coroner's Court by the Coroner, a verdict of death by an overdose of opium was recorded by the jury.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

An inquest was held on the body of Deokuvarbai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty, by Rao Bahadur B. N. Ashavie, the Coroner on Saturday. Deokuvrabai lived on the third floor of Banu Mansions at Tejpal Road with her husband, who had been removed to a hospital at Chowpathy owing to ill-health only three days ago. Deokuvarbai was not right in her mind. On Wednesday night she went to sleep in an excited mood saying that her husband was removed to the hospital which she was anxious to find out. The next morning she was found lying on the road bleeding from her mouth and nose. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died of fracture of the base of the skull after an hour of her admission. A verdict of suicide during insanity was recorded by the jury.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 19.

A fall of 20 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 13 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:—

"Technical position impaired by speculative buying."

A moderate set-back being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 434½. At the opening Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 433½. From this level the prices advanced to Rs. 436 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 435. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 437½ and going up by half a rupee declined steadily to Rs. 435½ on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses and closed steady at Rs. 437 at 6 p.m. on buying by Marwari Jobbers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 421 and eased to Rs. 419½ on general selling. Buying by Shroffs caused the values to advance to Rs. 422½ and the market closed at Rs. 421. Fully Good M.G. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 372 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a moderate demand. about 1,500 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	437
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	373
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	422½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Ready	Decr.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	430	...
Bengal Fine M.G.	410	394
Bengal F.G.M.G.	380	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	410	...
—Do—F.G.M.G.	380	...
Punjab Americans M.G.	450/70	468
Wardha-Hingh Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Nagpur Fine M.G.	430/40	462
Yeotmal Fine M.G.		448
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	420/30	448
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/420	438
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	390/400	...
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390/400	430
—Do—F.G.M.G.	380/85	...
Broach Fine M.G.	470	467
Broach Fully Good M.G.	455	...
Muthia Fine M.G.		425
Muthia F.G.M.G.		415
Dharwar S.G.	445	...
Coompta M.G.	440/45	...
Westerns M.G.	410/20	...
Miraj M.G.	420/25	...
Cambodia M.G.	470/90	...

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. CABLE.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/6. B. I. Croporation D. 11/8, I. I. Steel 17, Imperial Bank 1400, Imperial Conty. 356.

Remarks—Jute shares easier on profit-taking.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mamladevi, received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., on Saturday:—

New York, Sept. 18.

"Technical position is impaired by speculative buying."

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th September, 1925—

Cotton	930 Bs.
Wheat	2786 Cwt.
Linseed	918 ,,
Rape, etc.	383 ,,
Gingellyseed	1051 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1481 ,,
Castorseed	7201 ,,
Rice	3855 ,,
Myrabollams	178 ,,
Cottonseed	8944 ,,
Mowraseed	262 ,,
Gram	904 ,,
Tuwar	181 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	48 ,,
Coal	74 Tons

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Sept. 19.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6 to 12/9.

BARLEY.

London, Sept. 19.

Kararhi Aug./Sept. value 37/-

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 18.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	443	1,092
Central India	199	3,192	4
Barsi and Nagar	—	620	1,310
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	122	—
Berar	180	2,342	804
Central Provinces	—	1,040	116
Total Oomras	430	7,760	3,327
Dholera	—	1,586	301
N.W. Provinces	—	911	—
Rajputana	—	645	56
Sind-Punjab	15	1,212	545
Broach	—	—	183
Coompta & Dharwar	314	5,125	1,168
Westerns-Northerns	120	3,540	2,184
Cocanada	—	507	304
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	2,685	1,969
Persian	—	514	235
American	—	—	—
Egyptian and African	42	6,093	3,558
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	—
Total	930	30,678	14,230

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Sept. This year.	Last year
Europe	2,612	19,829	6,515
Japan & China	364	12,366	48,595
Coast Ports	378	670	1,239
Up-country by Rail	—	320	1.195
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	5,245	4,930
Total	4,360	44,430	62,474

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bales —Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales Mid American Spot Universal Standard quiet 1351.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 2885

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Future Delivery Prices—

October	12.95	—.08
January	12.78	—.07
March	12.81	—.07
May	12.82	—.08

Egyptians.

November	23.60	—.10

London, Sept. 18.

Belgium	11018
Athens	33550

Cuban Sugar September value 11/6

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplanlands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

September	13.14	—.07
October	12.97	—.06
November	12.82	—.06
December	12.82	—.06
January	12.79	—.06
February	12.77	—.06
March	12.83	—.05
April	12.82	—.05
May	12.84	—.06
June	12.77	—.06
July	12.76	—.06
August	12.64	—.06
September	12.51	—.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

September	24.65	—.25
October	24.40	—.05
November	23.60	—.10
December	23.00	—.10
January	22.65	—.15
February	22.55	—.15
March	22.45	—.15
April	22.40	—.15
May	22.35	—.15
June	22.30	—.15
July	22.25	—.15
August	22.20	—.15
September	22.10	—.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Scinde, "Good"	10.20
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.60
Scinde, "Fine"	11.00
Bengal, "Good"	10.30
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.70
Bengal, "Fine"	11.10
Oomra, "Good"	11.05
Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.45
Oomra, "Fine"	11.85
Broach, "Good"	11.50
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.90
Broach, "Fine"	12.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,086,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	120.000
East Indian Visible Supply	145,000
American Visible Supply	1,945,000
Other Visible Supply	361,000
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Sales	2,700
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	34,000
East Indian Forwarder	3,300
East Indian Actual Export	500
East Indian Import of the week	3.000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	138,000
East Indian Afloat	13.000
Total Afloat	230,000

Taking of the worlds spinners of American Cotton 243.000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19.

COTTON—

Day's Receipts in all U S Ports 57000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4000
Day's Exports to Continent 25000

Futures at New York:—

October	24.18	—.02
January	23.90	—.03
March	24.17	—.03
May	24.47	—.05

Spot Cotton at New York 24.45 unchanged.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.86 unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans—

October	23.84	—.02
January	23.93	unchanged

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 3/4
Demand Bills 4.84.31
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 19.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.18—.02
January	23.90 unchanged.
March	24.17—.03
May	24.47—.05

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

October	12.97—.06
January	12.79—.06
March	12.83—.05
May	12.84—.06

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Jute:—Albion 460. Alliance 550 xd., Anglo-India 416. Auckland 256. Barnagore 165, Bally 228, Birla 7/10, Belvedere 445, Budge-Budge 435. Caledonian 538, Chapdani 184, Clive 39/12, Craig 4/14, Cheviot 230, Dalhousie 395. Delta 458, Empire 17, Fort Gloster 920. Fort William 390, Gondaipara 850, Gourepore 750. Hukumchand 10/12, Hooghly 73. Howrah 41/4, India 210, Kamarhatty 558, Kankanarrah 443, Kelvin 755, Khardah 430. Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 293, Lawrence 615, Lothian 355, Naihati 445, National 28/12, New Central 535 Northbrook 53/8, Nudea 49, Orient 185, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 64, Soorah 26, Standard 420, Union 590, Waverly 7.

Hessian:—19/6.
Jute 97/12.

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 19.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. S/O Sellers 52/6
Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. S/O Sellers 53/6

Tone—Dull easier fair amount accred.
Australian S/O Sellers 57/6
Choice White Karachi S/O Nominal 56/6
Tone—Dull Easier fair amount offered.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
S/O Sellers £ 19 1/2
J/F Sellers £ 19.
Tone—Quiet demand.

Cottonseed Bombay S/O value £9.
Castorseed Bombay S/O sellers £21 1/8
Linseed Bombay S/O Nominal £22 3/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton S/O Sellers £ 21 1/4
Rapeseed Toria per ton S/O Sellers £ 21 5/8

Rapeseeed Yellow Guzerat per ton S/O Sellers £ 23
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton S/O Sellers £ 21.
Yellow Cawnpore S/O £ 23 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 19.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—O/D Sellers 15/—
J/M Sellers 15/3
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—J/M Sellers 15/5 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—J/M Sellers 15/6 1/4

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 35½ Oct.-Nov. sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 42½ Sept. buyers.

Tone:—Firm dearer on better American advices Rubber Smoked Sheets 42½ Sept. paid buyers.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 760.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 800.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 785.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 161½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs 102.42.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 110.00.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet.

London, Sept. 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 dull.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32¾ steady.

London, Sept. 19.

Exchange on London at Paris Frs. 10235
Rentes 3 per cent. 46¼.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32⅜.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32⅜.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear Covering small offerings closed steady.
Warsaw 2825.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4⅜.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5¼.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 6th August 1925.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3 Months. 3-7/8 per cent.
6 Months. 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.
Money Call, 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month. 1½ per cent.
Money 3 Months, 2¼ per cent.
Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Sovereigns ready, 13-5-0.
Sovereigns forward, 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar gold, 21-7-8.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 73-15-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-8-0.

London, Sept. 18.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 32-10.
Silver forward, d. 32-9.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—steady. Very little business.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960-90 £89¾ unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929-47 £102¼ unchanged.

Conversion Loan £76 7/8 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £101¾ unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103½ unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent £55½ unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67¾ unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 7/8 unchanged.

GOLD

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ready:—21—4
Vaida Asho opening 21/3/6, highest 21/4 at 6 p.m. 21/4
Vaida Kartak opening 21/3 highest 21/3/6 at 6 p.m. 21/3/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho opening 0/1/6
Vaida Kartak opening 0/2/9
Tone Market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ready:—74—5
Vaida Asho opening 73/11 highest 74/- at 6 p.m. 73/14
Vaida Kartak opening 73/4 highest 73/9 at 6 p.m. 73/8
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho opening 0/14/0
Vaida Kartak opening 1/7
Tone Market—Steady

SCHOOL SLATES

UNBREAKABLE

"ALFA" Brand 4"x2½"

SOLE AGENT

THEO WENDT. - - - - HAMBURG (Germany.)

Horlick's
Malted Milk
For Office Workers
and indoor workers generally, Horlick's Malted Milk is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 69.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-26 Rs. 86-8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47, Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55. Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1938, Rs. 105-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927. Rs. 102-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932. Rs. 105-3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 101-10.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 19.

Hongkong Bank £136½.
Chartered Bank £19⅜.
National Bank £46⅜.
P. & O. Bank £9 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6½.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Khadi:—	Rs.	a	p
Textile	0	15	0
Century	0	14	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	0
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth. (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	3	6
Century per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	3	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	0
Finlay per lb.	1	3	0
Jacob (Four Miner) per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No.	5202/5203		
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	3	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	2	0
David per lb.	1	2	0
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	0
Sundari Braud per lb.	1	1	6
Western Mill per lb.	1	3	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	3	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	4	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	8	0
Phoenix per piece	5	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	0	0
Pearl Pahaney £5 per piece	5	5	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	7	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	5	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pahaney	9	9	0
Hindustan	9	11	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	2	6
Textile	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
—Do—	1	58	0	0
—Do—	1 1/4	58	0	0
—Do—	1 1/2	58	0	0
—Do—	1 3/4	58	0	0
—Do—	2	58	0	0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bomba, Sept. 19.				
	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3/4	63	4	0
—Do—	1	63	4	0
—Do—	1 1/4	63	4	0
—Do—American	1 1/2	63	8	0
—Do—	1 3/4	63	8	0
—Do—	2	63	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	8	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		27	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56	0	0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63	4	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63	8	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	11	9
—Do—	No. 20 1/2	0	12	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	2
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 12 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	9	12
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
—Do—	No. 42-2	1	5	6
—Do—	No. 20	0	15	9
—Do—	No. 32	1	1	6

METALS.

London, Sept. 19.

English Best Selected Copper £64½.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £61 7/8.
Copper Braziers £79½.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £31½.
Corrugated Sheets 16¼.

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 1ST DAY.

MELESIGENES WINS THE ATLANTIC STAKES.

The Poona Racing Season has reached an interesting stage, but no change has taken place in the general order of things. The sport has been ordinary with no special features to talk of, except the monotonous defeat of well fancied horses. No super horse like Orange William has appeared on the scene, to make sportsmen forget their losses and glory in his achievements. The only bright spot has been the riding of J. W. Brace, the Australian jockey, whose horsemanship has been remarkable. He has so far ridden the worst horses to victory as will be evident from his success on Safety in the Turf Club Cup yesterday.

The First Day of the 2nd Meeting commenced in ull weather, a drizzle setting in during the fourth race. The attendance was moderate, and on the whole the day favoured backers. Townsend was the most successful jockey of the day, he rode no fewer than three winners, two of which were in the most important races on the card—Rabalto in the Western India Stakes, and Melesigenes in the Atlantic Stakes. He also steered Rarity into second place in the Turf Club Cup, and Roscoff to victory in the Beyrut Plate.

Proceedings commenced with the Ahmednagar Plate for Country-breds over 6 furlongs. Bhopal Hope, and Shirtaj were supported to win this event for which May B. was also favoured. This filly did not win out of her turn, she ran a good race in the Bangalore Plate on August 22 to Mystery and improved on that performance yesterday. Melwood ran a forward race and ought to pick up a race of this description in the future.

Crushed Glass a speedy old customer beat a lot of young ones in the Vauxhall Handicap. The public had no faith in Mr. Kelso's gelding, who paid Rs. 172 for win. Lilavati (late Juvenile filly) gave the Kholapur stable a good start, when she ran a close second to the winner.

Stormout after many lifeless displays came into prominence in the Elgin Plate. The result did not come up to stable expectations as Radha Piari dead heated with Mr. Hhaddeus' gelding. The stakes had to be divided.

Prey added to the good fortunes of the Kholapur colours by winning the first division of the September Plate from the unlucky Wasp on whom Buckley had the mount.

The Turf Club Cup paid a tribute to the form displayed by the prominent horses in the Governor's Cup. Strange to relate the order of that race was reversed, Safety who was third going up the winning scale, and Governor now occupying third place, with Rarity again running second. J. W. Brace rode a confident race and displayed great patience on Safety, who has never before run with much credit. Adwan, Sun Epray, Silver Thrush and Dilawar are sadly in need of a spell. They ran in listless fashion.

Rabalto bore out the remarks made in these columns when Townsend rode a bad race when losing in him in the Harris Plate on August 29th Knight of Clonmel. Rackle was the only one to make Rackle was the only one to made a show a show against Mr R. R C's representative. Godfry's other candidate Ox Trot could only place fourth.

The Atlantic Stakes was a big disappointment. Rs 50,000 went a begging. Only seven candidates could turn out after much difficulty. The race itself proved disastious to backers. The appropriately named Scandalous carried a fortune, but failed as he always does when well expected. There was no excuse for his defeat, he was running over his best distance, and he had beaten the same horses before very decisively. Melesigenes who ran in sour mood on Saturday last in the Stand Plate, ran like a race horse to win the Atlantic Stakes by five lengths. This famous gelding has added another classic to his list of victories. It will be remembered he won the Eclipse Stakes last Bombay season.

Morris Deserted Rakings to ride Affable in second division of the September Plate, and those who followed this pointer profited by it. The Mysore mare upset Ulster Ally and Salaat Beg's two well fancied animals.

Roscoff made no mistake in the Geyrut Plate which he annexed from Sinnan and Hawam, giving Mahomed Ali, the third success of the day. The public will be surprised to learn that the Perkins enquiry has fizzled out. The W.I.T.C. Stewards have let the matter drop without giving any explanation, in manner which is characteristic of that august body.

It is pleasing to find that we were not alone in our criticism of the handicapping of Amin in the Lawn Plate on the 12th instant. Our two evening contemporaries have also referred to the harsh treatment we complained of. This is particularly interesting as we drew attention to the severe manner in which this pony is always treated as long as two years ago. Since that time the handicapper has not thought it fit to give this pony a decent chance. Why it may be asked, is he so persistent in giving this animal the heaviest impost? We fear that he is still smarting under our criticism and that he always thinks of us when he has to deal with this horse. Anyhow, it is to be regretted that the Stewards do not look more closely into a case of this nature.

WEEK END CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM'S EASY WIN.

The half day fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Improvement Trust on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, turned out to be a one-sided affair and the home team proved far superior both with the bat and the ball. The Gymkhana who batted first scored 108 for the loss of a single wicket. S. S. Dongre topped the list with 71 not out including 5 fours and a six. V. S. Dongre contributed 52 (not out) and hit 8 fours. While Mazumdar, the only man who was dismissed scored 45. Except Pandurang who made 31 the visiting bats were cheaply dismissed. For the Gymkhana Kagal captured 7 wickets for 30 runs.

Hindu Gym:—S. S. Dongre (not out) 71, B. Mazumdar 45, V S Dongre (not out) 52, Rest did not bat, extras 10. Total for 1 wicket 108.

Improvement Trust:—Wadekar 1, Vakil 1, Dalaya 6, C. Candarana 2, Gomes 2, M. Chandarana 8, Pandurang 31, Merchant 4, Nachne 0, Misquitta 8, Dandekar 0, extras 4, Total 66.

BOMBAY GYM. AND FORBES CAMPBELL DRAW.

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground their second team drew with Forbes, Forbes Campbell XI on Saturday afternoon. The visitors knocked up 152 for 4 wickets and declared, Lilwalla and Rodrigues being responsible for 45 and 42 respectively. The home team did not fare too well but 83 (not out) by Harrison put things straight and when the stumps were drawn the Gymkhana score stood at 136 for 7.

Forbes, Forbes Campbell:—Rodrigues 42, Hate 6, Khanwazir 13, Lilwalla 45, Kirtikar (not out) 19, Contractor (not out) 20, extras 7, total for 4 wickets 152.

Bombay Gym:—Cole 10, Maclead 12, Champion 9, Wilkie 2, Harrison (not out) 83, Monoghan 0, Hardcastle 4, Donnelley 2, Clayton (not out) 3, rest did not bat, extras 2, Total for 7 wickets 136.

ISLAM GYM. B. BEATEN.

The second string of the Islam Gymkhana put up a poor performance against the St. Xavier's College on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday when they lost by 135 runs. The home team who batted first were dismissed for 67 of which 26 runs were registered to the credit of Shakoor. Jamadar had a merry inning of 61 including 6 fours. C. Mehta scored 30. The Gymkhana gave away 34 runs in extras. The College scored 202 runs.

Islam Gym:—E. Shaikh 2, H. Abdulla 3, V. Ahmed 4, Shakoor 26, Contractor 3 Thanawalla 10, Nazir Sani 1. Oomer 1, Shah 1, Jasdinwalla 9, M. Tyabji 0, extras 7, total 67.

St. Xavier's College:—Santok 15, Dalal 2, Mody 1, Marshall 1, Jamadar 61, P. Mehta 25, Vakil 6, Mowji 27, Mamboat 0, C. Mehta 30, Kapadia 0, extras 34, total 202.

PARSI GYM. WIN.

The Young Muslims were beaten by 64 runs against the Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon. In a little over an hour the Muslims were dismissed for 66 Kazi being best with 22. Mullan scored 49 (not out) for the Gymkhana who collected 130 runs.

Young Muslims:—Merchant 0, Badshah 11, Jani 7, Khan 4, Fatakdawalla 1, Kazi 22, Fortwalla 14, Shah 2, Lokhandwalla 0, Kasam 2, Dr. Shaikh 1, Extras 2, Total 66.

Parsi Gym.:—Kumana 5, Sanjana 5, Nowroji 7, Baria 0, Manekshah 3, Wadia 5, Madon 4, Mullan 49 (not out), Lala 9, Dr. Tata 21, Antia 12, extras 0, Total 130.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM. BEATEN.

On Sunday the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Hindu Gymkhana by 5 wickets and 20 runs in a whole day fixture at the Kennedy Sea Face. Daruwalla and Vatcha shared the bowling honours of the day and dismissed the Hindus for 121 runs, the best scores being Jog and Vithal with 26 each.

B. K. Kalapesi made a substantial contribution of 88 runs including 12 fours. He survived several appeals and a life at 56. For 5 wickets the Parsis scored 141 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

KG. Pardeshi c Kalapesi b Watcha 7, B. D. Jog st. b Watcha 26, B. S. Mazumdar c Madon b Daruwalla 18, P. Vithal b Daruwalla 26, D. L. Pupala b Daruwalla 2, K. R. Swami c Umrigar b Watcha 7, J. Dhabolkar c Kapadia b Daruwalla 10, C. M. Rana not out, 13, V. P. Mehta c Kalapesi b Daruwalla 4, R. A. Wagle c Kapadia b Watcha 7, M. H. Chandarana m Vatcha 0, Extras 5, Total 121.

Bowling:—Daruwalla 5 for 42; Vatch 5 for 37.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B. K. Kalapesi c Mehta b Chandarana 88, M. P. Dalal c Mehta b Chandarana 14, J H Madon b Pupala 7, S. H. Colat c Mehta b Chandarana 1, F. Kapadia b Chandarana 7, K Umrigar (not out) 10, N. F. Davar not out) 5, P. Darnwalla, F. D. Wadia, K. E. Mody and M. B. Vatcha did not bat, Extras 8, Total for 5 wickets 141.

Bowling:—Chandarana 4 for 58; Pupala 1 for 18.

ISLAM GYM. VS. LUSITANIANS.

The Islam Gymkhana on their own ground beat the Lusitanian Sporting Club on Sunday. The Lusitanian batsmen suffered badly at the hands of Lakhani who dismissed seven men for less four runs each. The visiting team collected 76. The Muslims replied with 111 including 32 by G. M. Shaigm and 25 by Jamadar.

LUSITANIAN SP. CLUB.

J. B. D'Souza lbw Lakhani 19, Rebeiro (run out) 8, Johnnie D'Souza b Lakhani 10, P. Siqueira c & b lakhani 4, Rufins b Lakhani 0, M. Pinto c & b Lakhani 24, Jacob D'Souza c Jani b Lakhani 4, Martin b Rasool 4, A. Fernandes b Lakhani 2, Misquitta b Rasool 0, Bunyan (not out) 6, Extra 1, Total 76.

Bowling Lakhani 7 for 26, Rasool 3 for 36.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor b Bunyan 5, Jani (run out) 10, Jamadar b Bunyan 25, G. Shaikh b Bunyan 32, Lakhani (run out) 16, Rasool c & b Bunyan 9, A. Khan c & b Rebeiro 1, Jasdinwalla c D'Souza b Rebeiro 2, Sikandar lbw Rebeiro 0, Vali Ahmed (not out) 0, Shahabuddin (did not bat), Extras 11, Total for 9 wickets 111.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 16.

A two days' cricket match was played at Kolhapur on the 13th and 14th September between the Rajaram College eleven and the Karnatak College eleven. The Rajaram College playing first scored 149 against 85 runs scored by the visitors during the first innings. Half the second day was done when the Rajaramians took to batting again and put in 58 runs for three wickets and then gave the play to the visitors who scored 33 runs for 3 wickets before the stumps were drawn. Thus the match resulted in a draw in favour of the Rajaram College.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYM. DRAW WITH CUP HOLDERS.

BOMBAY GYM. (Lloyd—penalty) ... 1 goal
MIDDLESEX (Dack—penalty) ... 1 goal

The best game of the tournament upto now was witnessed on Saturday when the holders of the trophy drew with the Bombay Gymkhana, the score being one goal all. It can not be denied that the local side were extremely fortunate but it must be said to their credit that their defensive ranks were worthy of praise. It was Nicol and Terry who bore the bount of the military on rushes and had it not been for these two the visitors from Ahmednagar would have had an easy time. The Middlesex monopolised played throughout, lowered round the Gymkhana goal and shot repeatedly hard and true but nothing could upset Nichol. Both sides scored through a penalty the Gymkhana being first. The soldiers were continually pressing and the Gymkhana defensive rank had their hands full right through. Bradley and Sparshott were untiring in the half line but had not much opportunity of attacking and many a time the forwards found it necessary to augment the defensive ranks.

Middlesex opened attack and obtained a corner which proved abortive. Terrey was instrumental in saving a dangerous dash by Hewitt which clearance gave Lloyd a chance of testing the military goalie who was easily saved. Twenty minutes persistent efforts by the soldiers brought no result and following a run by Haydock, the Gymkhana obtained a penalty. Lloyd in taking the kick gave Lincoln no chance. At half time the local side led by a goal.

The soldiers resumed fiting in second half when Nichol was kept busy. Shots went past over him and by his side on now and again a stiff one was sent by Capewell of Hewitt. Middlesex forwards did not cease to work but it was not easy to break the dogged defence of the Gymkhana. At last they were offered an opportunity when Sparshott handled in the fatal area and Dack scored easily. Extra time play was strenuous and exchanges were even though Nichol was severely tested twice.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nichol, Ogden and Terry, Phillips, Bradley and Sparshott Thow, Haydock, Lloyd, Etherington and Innes.

Middlesex Regiment:—Lincoln, Dack and Palmer; Makewell, Capewell and Neighbour, Hewitt, Turley, Lindley, Flint and Glibbery.

Referee: A. D. Lowe.

The match will be replayed on Tuesday, Kick off 5-30 p.m.

The run for the Leslie Cup was won by the Wiltshires, Weeb being first in 14 2/5 secs.

A TRIAL MATCH UNDER NEW RULES.

Before the tournament, the East Bengal team from Calcutta played a trial match of twenty minutes each way with the Army Details under the new rules and won by two goals to nil, Burdhon score one goal in each half. Both goals would have been considered off-side goals under the old rules.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, September 19.

The following are the results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 0, Notts County 1; Bolton 1, Aston Villa 3; Burnley 2, Arsenal 2; Ledds 5, West Ham 2; Liverpool 5, Manchester United 0; Manchester City 4, Everton 4; Newcastle 3, Leicester 2; Sheffield United 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 5, Huddersfield 5.

The match between Cardiff and Sunderland was postponed owing to the ground being water-logged, and the match between West Bromwich and Bury was abandoned, six minutes after the interval, owing to a gale and rain, the score then being; West Bromwich 0, Bury 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Hull 1; Bradford City 1, Blackpool 0; Clapton Orient 1, Chelsea 2; Derby 2, Southampton 2; Fulham 1, Stockport 0; Middlesborough 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Wolverhampton 4; Portsmouth 0, Swansea 0; Port Vale 6, Darlington 1; Preston 2, Stoke 0; South Shields 0, Oldham 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 1, Grimsby 0; Crewe 3, Wigan 1; Doncaster 1, Nelson 1; Durham 2, Bradford 1; Halifax 5, Rotherham 1; Heartlepools 2, Chesterfield 1; Lincon 2, Ashington 0; New Brighton 3, Tranmere 2; Rochdale 2, Walsall 0; Southport 2, Barrow 0; Wrexham 3, Coventry 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdricanians 7, St. Johnstone 1; Clydebank 0, Aberdeen 0; Cowdenbeath 5, Dundee 0; Dundee United 1, Celtic 0; Falkirk 3, Raith Rovers 0; Hamilton 2, Kilmarnock 2, Hibernians 3, Partick 4; Morton 1, Motherwell 1; Queen's Park 3, Hearts 4; Rangers 4, St. Mirren 1.

THIRD DIVISION. (Southern Section).

Aberdare 3, Bristol City 3; Brighton 3, Crystal Palace 2; Bristol Rovers 2, Newport 2; Exeter 2, Gillingham 1; Millwall 8, Southend 1; Northampton 2, Plymouth 1; Norwich 3, Bournemouth 1; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Luton 0; Reading 1, Charlton 1 Swanden 0, Merthyr 2; Watford 2, Brentford 2.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Aberavon 9, Bridgend 5; Llanelly 18 Abertillery 5; Portsmouth Services 8, Bath 3; Waterloo 8, Birkenhead Park 8; Bradford 18, Mosley 14; Bristol 3, Cardiff 3 Gloucester 13, Coventry 0; Glasgow Academicals 51, Hillheadians 5; Glasgow High School 31, Greenock Wanderers 0; Leicester 6, Plymouth Albion 6; Swansea 9 Neath 8; A match between Penearth and Newport was postponed; Pill Harriers 14 Crumlin 6; Blackheath 9, Rosslyn Park 3, St. Batholomews Hospital 6, Blackheat (extra team) 19; Blackheath split up their first-fifteen in the two matches.—Reuter's Special.

MATRICULATION EXAM.

HARDSHIPS OF NEW REGULATIONS

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Students' Association, Poona have submitted the following requisition to the Secretary, S. L. C. Examination Board, Bombay.

Sir,—We, students appearing for the Matriculation Examination 1926, most humbly and respectfully beg to lay the following few lines for your kind and favourable consideration.

According to the new regulations we are to be examined this year in Science and Geography along with other subjects. Although theoretically there is little change practically the new rules have added much to our difficulties in as much as, we are now required to prepare ourselves in all the nine subjectes at one and the same time.

Besides the time at our disposal for studying Science and Geography so as to raise ourselves to the level of securing 35 p.c. marks is quite insufficient especially as the portion we have to prepare, covers the work of three years.

We hope, therefore, that you will kindly consider our pitiable condition and grant us exemption in Science and Geography this year at least.

Again according to the new regulations only 75 marks are alloted to the History paper and 75 to the Geography paper. 75 marks are altogether inadequate taking into consideration the portions that we have to study in the histories of England and India and the Indian Administration. We, therefore, request that 100 marks should be assigned to that paper as before and only 50 marks to the Geography paper. Moreover the portion in both the histories should be curtailed and questions of a more definite nature be asked instead of questions of an altogether general nature.

We further request that the Grammar portion which now forms a part of Text paper be transferred to the General English paper and that the newly raised percentage of marks for passing be brought to the old standard.

PORT OF CALCUTTA ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The administrative report for the Port of Calcutta during the financial year 1924 to 25 states that the physical condition of the port and the port approaches continued to be generally satisfactory throughout the year and presented no features calling for special comment. The total number of vessels entering the port was 1198 with an aggregate gross tonnage of 6,441,678, an increase of 367,712 tons or six per cent over that of the previous year. The number leaving the port was 1210 with an aggregate gross tonnage of 6,441,578 an increase of 504,728 tons or eight per cent. The "Belgenland" a vessel of over 27,000 tons gross and believed to be the largest vessel which has ever entered the Hoogly arrived at and left Diamond Harbour during February 1925, carrying passengers on a world tour. There was some improvement under all the main heads of traffic but owing to the comparatively small receipts from storage charges and to the fact that there wer increeases in the working expenditure under several heads the financial result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 271 lakhs the greater part of which was met from the opening revenue balance.—A.P.

ATTEMPT TO FLY TO TEHERAN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—Aviator Nogues left Lebourget at 8-10 this morning in an attempt to fly to Teheran.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE.

Everyone knows that the policeman stands for law and order, and that a police department is a highly systematized and efficient organisation, often seeming to possess a sixth sense for the tracking of criminals. Certainly the police are the chief figures in our civil life. Imagine, for an instant, what would happen in any community were the police to be suddenly non-existent!

In the new Pathe-picture, "Into the Net," Richard E. Enright, its author, and Commissioner of Police of New York City, lifts the lid from the seething crime pot of new York. He shows us how innocent girls are kidnapped and held for ransom; shows us the operations of a gang of thugs and blackmailers, and then reveals how New York's "finest" spreads its dragnet, earmarks the criminals, and rounds them up in one grand effort—wherein are utilized all the latest and cleverest methods of crime detection, and all the powerful resources of the New York Police Department are brought into play in the apprehension of the gang.

George B. Seitz, who has directed "Into the Net," for Malcolm Strauss Productions, had used more sets and more people than in any picture he has ever produced. The sets for Utopia Hall and the Council Chamber are large, artistic and impressive. There are also many spectacular and sensational scenes in which the police attack the thugs—in automobiles, armoured cars, river boats, airplanes, etc.

Edna Murphy and Jack Mulhall, two splendid artists, are featured in "Into the Net," which is being shown at the Royal Opera House since Saturday. Others in the cast are Frank Lackteen, Constance Bennett, Bradley Barker, Frances Landau, Harry Semels and Tom Goodwin.

PRECIOUS.

Mr. Nursserwanji Engineer of the Cinema Précious (Lamington Road) presents this week a grand Double Programme. From Saturday commenced the new powerful exciting Universal Serial "Riders of the Plain"—a Ben Wilson Production—featuring the handsome Jack Perrin and the two wonder horses "Star" and "Beverly," who act and work exactly like men. The opening six parts of the serial are screened this week, and with them are also presented six parts of a thrilling photoplay "The Midnight Man" featuring James Corbett. Many words are not required to introduce Corbett to the readers. Suffice it to say that he was disqualified as a film boxer—because he hits so hard that none can stand against him! This grand Double Programme is presented this week at the same half rates.

WELLINGTON.

At the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) is being screened this week a roaring Comedy-Drama "What's Your Wife Doing or Reckless Romance" in 6 parts—featuring Wanda Hawley and T. Roy Barnes. The excruciatingly funny incidents in this drama will keep the audience laughing for full an hour and a half. A loving pair just returned from honeymoon, has to seek a temporary divorce to appease the anger of the bridegroom's grandpa. They want a "safe" co-respondent, and get him in the person of Jerry, their bosom friend. But all the rehearsals of the wife's "infidelity" are interrupted by many amusing events. Complications ensue when Jerry's sweetheart tries to find out his faithlessness. But after many funny incidents, all is straightened out. The grandpa, with his bunions and tight boots, provide a store of merriment. Altogether it is a Wellington Picture with the Wellington Hallmark.

WEST-END.

The management of the West-End Cinema (New Charni Road) present this week a delightfully interesting and absorbing photo-drama "Miriam Rozella" Was She Innocent—the true story of her life—in 7 reels. It is a faithful picturization of the much-discussed and celebrated novel by B. L. Farjeon. The famous beautiful star Moyna Macgail plays the title role, and she is very ably supported by a notable cast including Owen Nares, Ben Webster, and Gertrude McCoy. The story of Miriam Rozella is the story of sacrifice supreme test of character—through the ages, the Great Moral Force, leading, pursuading, driving humanity from savagery to civilisation. The character of Miriam Rozella has so frequently been discussed that the true story of her life is here related, in order that it may be judged whether she is a sinner of a peculiarly cunning and depraved order, or a woman who has been shamefully wronged and defamed. The scenes are laid in dear, dear Old England.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium arrived Darjeeling on Saturday.

Berlin.—The Maharajah of Patiala arrived here on Saturday from Geneva. There was no official reception at his request as he is travelling incognito.—Reuter.

H. H. The Nawab of Sachin lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday last.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willon attended the Hunt Ball at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Friday.

Madras, Sept. 19.—In a Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary His Excellency the Governor in Council deeply regrets the death on the 10th instant of Hon. Dewan Bahadur Lou's Dominic Swamikannu Pillai, President of the Madrae Legislative Council.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma will leave for Maymyo on the 29th September.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football Tournament—K.S.L.I. vs. Hyderabad City, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

At Adonwalla Mansions, Chowpatty, Bombay, on the 20th September, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Stones, a daughter.

	Sunrise	Sunset
Sept. 21 (Mon)	6h 27m	6h 37m
Sept. 23 (Wed.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 36m.
Sept. 23 (Wed)	6h. 27m.	6m. 36m.
Sept. 24 (Thu.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
Sept. 25 (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m.
Sept. 26 (Sat.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sun.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived London on Friday, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supserscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Tudus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. instead of on Monday, the 21st inst., as previously notified.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the above Mandal, there will be a Navaratri *garba* party at Marwadi Vidyalaya, on the 24th inst. (Thursday) from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.)

SALSETTE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.—The Salsette Local Self-Government Conference, organised by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, will be held on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the "Reading Circle" of the Muslim Students' Union will be held in the Union Hall, Chowpatty Sea-Face, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Salim M. Merchant, will read a paper on "The Life and Work of Sir Surendranath Banerjea." The meeting is open to the public.

RADIO CONCERT MUSIC.—A programme of concert music arranged by Mr. Geo. E. Ash, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

1. Pianoforte Solo, Miss F. McLean. 2. Song "At Dawning", Miss Phylis Symonds. 3. Song, "There's a Land", Mr. McKelvie. 4. Song, "Garden of Happiness", Miss Ivy Austin 5. Song "Cider" Mr. Geo. E. Ash. 6. Duet "Absent" Misses Austin and Symonds. 7. Song "Will O' the Wisp" Mr. McKelvie. 8. Song "A Farewell" Miss Phyliss Symonds. 9. Song "Young Tom O' Devon" Mr. Geo. E. Ash. 10. Song, "I Don't Suppose" Miss Ivy Austin.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVDAYA KHATA.—The following is the list of donations received during the month ending 19th ulto.:—

Sheth Jagjivandas Ujamshi Talsania Rs. 1001, Sheth Ranchhoddas Jethmal Rs. 501, Kandewadi Bazar, through Sheth Khetshi Anand Rs. 501, Sheth Lavji Jevat Rangoon Rs. 250, Sheth Saliebram Surajmal Rs. 204, Sheth Surajmal Dipchand Rs. 204, Sheth Shambhumalji Gangaramji Rs. 201, Staff of Messrs. B. M. Kharwar and Co. of Rangoon Rs. 161-10, Mudi Bazar Chofalia Association Rs. 102, Messrs. B. Trikamlal Rs. 101, Sheth Keshavlal Lalchand Rs. 101, Sheth Javandas Bhanji in pions memory of Pragji Bhanji Rs. 101, Sheth Meghjibhai Thoban Rs. 100, Sheth Mohanlal Motilal Rs. 100, Sheth Ratilal Dipchand Rs. 100, Sheth Jagjivan Dayal Rs. 66, Sheth Tribhovandas Lallubhai Rs. 51, Sheth Kalidas Jethalal Rs. 51, Sheth Keshavlal Lalchand, Akola Rs. 51, Sheth Tribhovan Dharshi Rs. 51, Sheth Kapoorchand Jivraj Rs. 51, Sheth Kalidas Lallubhai Rs. 51, Sheth Chhotalal Motilal Rs. 51, Ben Chanchal Ben Rs. 51, Sheth Ravji Virji Rs. 51, Sums below Rs. 5 Rs. 669-3-3. Total Rs. 4927-13-3.

CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEAN FAIL.

KARACHI, Sept 19.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the second sessions case against George Stewart, ex-manager of Palace Theatre, Karachi, who was charged under section 408 Indian Penal Code, (alleged criminal breach of trust) at the instigation of Mr. Jehangir Madan, a Director of Messrs. Madan Theatres, Limited, on charge relating to Manora stores transaction. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' by a majority of seven to two and the Judge Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Judicial Commissioner in Sind agreeing with the Majority acquitted the accused of this charge.

Regarding the two charges in respect of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Company the Jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' by a majority of five to four. As there was a difference of opinion among the Jurors the Judge discharged the Jury and stated that the accused was liable to re-trial on the two charges but in the interest of justice he would make an entry to the effect that a re-trial should not be held which was virtually an acquittal of the accused. The entry was made under the provisions of the new amended Criminal Code and the accused was accordingly acquitted.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1925.

THE PATNA MEETING.

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Patna marks the climax of a transition and a surrender. A little more than a year ago, Mahatma Gandhi had attempted at Ahmedabad to rally the forces of resistance without reference to the Councils, but it was settled that the Swaraj party should fight in the Councils on behalf of the Congress. The decision meant the decline of the No-changers and the leaders of that party have been in eclipse because of the change. The Swaraj party now fill the entire screen and Mahatma Gandhi has with uncomplaining heroism sought to subordinate his views and give the Swaraj party all the honours of prestige and advertisement. At Patna, he is expected to hand over to the Swaraj party, not only his power of attorney but the full management of the Congress. The abnegation is so great that the Swaraj party cannot exult in the burden. Historically it is a great event. Mahatma Gandhi undertook a momentous venture trusting the virile responsiveness of the people. Some say that he caused a recoil at Bardoli, others that he sensed the atmosphere and realised the inadequacy of our preparations. The dead stop confounded his following, and we have had since then a back-sliding so great as to enable even supine politicians to rejoice in the profound infallibility of their view that everything was going to the dogs. People who opposed it vigorously, chuckle over the fiasco, little knowing that any scheme over which Indians themselves are divided has little hope of success. Whether it is non-co-operation or constitutional bluff or the Convention Bill, the force of public opinion is the determining credential of influence and of success.

At Patna we expect Mahatma Gandhi to hand over direction to Pundit Motilal Nehru and the Swaraj party, but we hope the extravagant traits of ceremonial will not reduce him to a mere spinner. While the Council-collisions are in progress, we feel that in the last resort we shall have to rely on the sanctions of resistance prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi. To the Viceroy, the Council of State is a happy-and patriotic institution, and he would like the Assembly to shape itself on the model of sycophancy and calculation dear to the elders. In essentials flummery, in non-essential snobbery, in all things poltroonery: such is their motto and it has become to the Viceroy a sagacious means of expediting royal commissions. The work of the Assembly is nominally cancelled by the betrayals of the Council of State. We mention this to stress the obduracy and reaction of the Government which popular leaders assembled at Patna should realise as a challenge that is sneering, acute and offensive. To prevent their exaggeration of Council war-fare, there is the example of the cotton excise debate in the Assembly. The decision amounts to an asseveration for the fifth time that the Manchester mandate is firm and irresistible. Lord Reading met the plea for suspension with the pretence that it would involve a prodigious dislocation in finance. The excuse was hollow and insincere, and Sir Basil Blackett could not hide the truth. He said that suspension would mean abandonment. Not necessarily; or else a holiday would mean retirement, and India should to-day have been rid of Sir Basil Blackett on the principle that a brief parting is the same as final separation. He again said that the suspension of the excise duty would put the excise-establishment out of work, as if the excise-duty existed for the establishment. Some day when the excise duty has officially to go, we may be inundated with tears because the establishment must close. The pretext of Sir Basil Blackett is like the slobbering moan of the drunkard that if he stopped drinking, the cork-screw manufacturers must suffer. Never was official defence brought so low as when the Government had to defend the excise-duty and the representatives of Sir Leslie Wilson's administration were ordered to vote against the suspension of the excise duty. At the jubilee-dinner, Sir Leslie Wilson told the mill-owners of the amiable humour of Lancashire, but when it comes to justice they are no better than that pious minister of the Christian faith Rev. E. M. Macphail, who said in the Assembly that while he was opposed to the duty, his conscience was perfectly within expedient control. It was a consummate example of Manchester Liberalism as it obtains to-day. The meeting at Patna has every provocation to take up an uncompromising attitude, and we hope it will follow a policy with better decision than the M. L. A.'s who vacillate over their resignations. While their duty is clear, they would do well to act with firmness unlike Sir Narsima Sarma who after the Rowlatt Act submitted and withdrew his resignation in one hour, and who to-day boasts that he knows the way of getting into Councils. The Patna Conference should encourage collective demonstration, and if there are resignations on an integral issue, the electorate will return them again without contest, whether they are Swarajists or Independents.

The vulgar defiance of Government is clear in the Viceroy's speech to the Council of State. Patna must furnish an answer, and if the answer is to be effective, it should follow the logical reasoning of the Faridpur testament. There it was said that in the event of the Government refusing to have co-operation or parley, we should proceed with the organisation of resistance. The Swarajist M. L. A.'s are prepared to resign and renew their credentials. Independents are less resolute, and Mr. Jinnah sorely recollects how after the Rowlatt Act his resignation was followed by the recreancy of Sir B. N. Sarma who ostentatiously preceded him. We fear they are too calculating to venture any such demonstration; if they do it we shall tender our apology for scepticism. But we hope that as far as Congressmen are concerned, the meeting at Patna will give the assurance of progressive action and the flame-signal of strenuous boycott. As for Swarajists, we are sure they would ensure the solidarity of their forces and re-affirm their willingness to proceed, heedless of extremes. If there is to be a spinning association under Gandhiji, it would still be under Gandhiji and Swarajists must see to it that the political incentive of the movement is always available for the enforcement of sanctions. So dull is politics now, that we should not fritter away our limited moral energy or lose the hitting power of the no-changers who have been in a state of wilful stupor for a year. It is no longer essential to fight over the yarn-franchise. At Patna there should be a shake-up of the fighting elements, without any effort at factional dominance. The spurning opposition of the bureaucracy is terribly real and we hope Patna will mark a step ahead towards direct action. The process may tarry, but the consummation is inevitable.

MR. SAKLATVALA, M. P.

Reuter's agency was less than just to Mr. Saklatvala in cabling a very brief message that he "has resigned the departmental managership of the Tatas" in London, without stating the reasons mentioned by him for the step he had taken. This laconic message has given the "Times of India" the opportunity it never misses of an explosion of characteristic fatuity and vituperation against any Indian of eminence. We are indebted to the Calcutta "Statesman" for the following special cable which we have no doubt will evoke admiration for the heavy financial sacrifice that the intrepid fighter has accepted for the sake of his political convictions:

"In a letter to Messrs. Tata's Mr. Saklatvala said he had decided to resign because he feels that his political activities and views may unjustly operate against the firm's standing in commercial and banking circles.

'I candidly admit that at the present juncture one's political obligations require at times a somewhat uncompromising stand, irrespective of one's personal interests.'"

Mr. Saklatvala is a Communist. But to be a Communist is not a crime and the United States Government has merely stultified itself in the eyes of right minded men and women the world over by putting a ban on him. Its ridiculous action merely exposes how sham is the freedom which the citizens of free America are supposed to be enjoying if they cannot be trusted to listen to Mr. Saklatvala's speeches without becoming a danger to the stability of their Government. It is officially denied that Britain has made representations for the revocation of Mr. Saklatvala's visa. But it is noteworthy that two British M. P.'s have tacitly approved of what is an insult to the Parliament of which they are members. They had withdrawn from the tour of inter-Parliamentary Union owing to Mr. Saklatvala's inclusion in the British delegation —an action in itself unworthy of a member of Parliament and eloquent of the fact that the U. S. alone is not the stronghold of political reactionaries—but have now agreed to go. It remains to be seen what steps the British Parliament, which has been insulted by the fiat of U. S. executive, takes to vindicate its dignity when it reassembles. Meanwhile, it is no little satisfaction to know that there are some people in America who feel mortified by their Government's treatment of Mr. Saklatvala and have offered him legal assistance to fight its decision. The fight that Mr. Saklatvala is carrying on is one which involves an issue of the most vital importance to the liberty of individual and India may well be proud that it is one of her fearless sons who has been privileged to wage it. In view of the strength of the forces arrayed against him and the financial sacrifice that he has nobly accepted, we trust his countrymen will see that he does not lose the fight merely for lack of material as well as moral support from them.

Notes of the Day.

Peace or Oil?

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations regarding Mosul has practically postponed consideration of the question by recommending that certain points of a juridical nature should be submitted to the International Court at the Hague. The result of this recommendation will be that the Council of the League will not to able to give its award during its present session. A dead-lock has, in fact, been reached, and only a mutual understanding between Turkey and Britain can lead to a satisfactory settlement. The hesitation of the League's Sub-Committee is obviously inspired by the fear of displeasing Britain by doing the right thing. The findings of the Boundary Commission supported Turkey's claim to Mosul on legal ground which, next to the wishes of the people of the disputed area, should have been the determining factor in any decision. As far as the wishes of the people are concerned, the report of the Boundary Commission contained sufficient evidence to show that so long as Iraq was under British occupation the real wishes of the people could not be ascertained and that if a free plebiscite were taken not only would the people of Mosul vote for incorporation in Turkey but the Arabs, as a whole, would repudiate the British mandate. The most plausible contention on behalf of Britain is that if Mosul were ceded to Turkey, Iraq's frontiers and even territorial integrity would be endangered. This argument does not take account of the extreme nationalist tendency in modern Turkey. Turkey is too much pre-occupied with her own self-development to cast greedy eyes on any foreign territory. Her pacific aim is proved by the proposal she has communicated to the League of Nations that in return for Mosul she is prepared to sign a security pact with Persia and Iraq, foregoing all claim to the Diana district. If Britain were sincere in desiring nothing else than the territorial integrity of Iraq she would willingly accept this proposal. But there is oil in Mosul and there's the rub.

Bombay and the Council of State.

The elections for the Council of State will soon take place. Considering its composition, nothing good can be expected of this body without either ending it or mending it radically. Until, however, that consummation is reached, it is the duty of the electors to see that only such men are elected to it as will reduce its power of mischief to the minimum. Madras has led the way by putting up four Swarajist candidates for the forthcoming elections and, more, by inaugurating a vigorous electioneering campaign to ensure their triumph. The Swaraj Party in Bombay seems to be singularly apathetic in this respect. The public does not know if any Swarajist candidates have entered the lists or if the local Swaraj Party organisation has decided to support the candidature of any non-Swarajist candidates both for the non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies. It is time some definite announcement was made by the Party leaders for the proper guidance of the electors.

A Grave Charge.

The story which the "Daily Herald" has published regarding the methods alleged to have been used by the Government of India against their political opponents unveils to the public gaze a side of Governmental activity whose secrets are sedulously guarded. Mr. Dara alleges that the spy in question was provided with a false passport made out in an assumed name and that this was done for him on the authority and with the knowledge of officials of the Government of India. Mr. Dara proceeds to ask whether the Government of India will censure the officials concerned or invite further disclosures of their methods of espionage; and he announces that he has documents in support of the charges that he makes. Every modern Government resorts to espionage of some kind or other as a necessary evil but there are certain methods which are not considered proper and, therefore, eschewed by all respectable Governments. The allegation that Mr. Dara makes is a very grave one and the Government owe it to the public to vendicate their position either by refuting it, if it is false, or by severely censuring the officials concerned, if it is true.

A Villagers' Grievance.

How hard it is for poor villagers to get redress even for the most pressing grievance is well exemplified by the case of a group of villages near the Navsari station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. These villages, about fifteen in number, have a total population of about 15,000. Navsari being their chief centre of trade and communication, the villagers have to go there every now and then but in doing so have to cross the river Poorna. In the absence of any other way across the river except a bridge for the use of carts some six miles distant, they are compelled to use the railway bridge at great risk to their lives. Three years ago the villagers begged of the Railway authorities to provide a safe pathway for foot-passengers. And the reply they got was: "The work of strengthening the girders of the Poorna bridge is likely to be taken in hand during the year 1925-26, and until the work is completed the work of providing a pathway for foot passengers cannot be considered." It is something that the railway authorities did not disown all responsibility in the matter, but the delay in providing a bare necessity was most unkind. The work of strengthening the bridge is, we understand, very shortly to be taken up. The villagers have now appealed to the authorities to undertake the construction of the pathway at the same time, urging that it would be more economical to do so. The poor distressed people have even offered to contribute Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the pathway and also to pay in addition a toll fee for recouping the expenditure as has been done in the case of the Tapty and several other bridges. It remains to be seen what reply the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company gives to this offer. It would be heartless to reject it.

JOTIBA FULE & THE SATYASHODHAKS.

(BY TRUTH.)

Since Mr. Jedhe's Fule-Statue resolution was thrown out by the City-fathers here (Poona) Jotiba Fule and the Satyashodhak Samaj have got as it were an added lustre. Jotiba Fule and all that his Satyashodhak Samaj implies, have both become a pivot of fierce controversy in Poona. It will not, therefore, be without interest to attempt an exposition of the doctrines of the Satya Samaj and the position of Jotiba Fule who founded that Samaj from an independent point of view. It is also intended to examine at some length the origin of this movement and the influences which have contributed to its growth.

To begin with the reader may be told at once that Jotiba Jotiras or Joti Fule was the son of a gardner (rather a flower-seller). He was born in 1827—within less than a decade after the rule of the Peshwas had come to an end. He was a precocious child, though he never appears to have regularly taken to studies or school either. Being gifted rather with irregular, not to say desultory, habits he could not have in any case become a scholar. Jotiba is known to have opened one school for the children of the untouchables and another for boys and girls. He also founded an orphanage. All these nurslings of Jotiba were short-lived and they died premature deaths one after the other. Jotiba wrote some books (or rather pamphlets). Exactly how many it is difficult to say, but they are certainly not less than half a dozen in number. "Gulamgiri" (slovery) Jotiba's "Magnum Opus" is written in a very peculiar style and this like his other pamphlets has a family likeness to the Marathi tracts published by the Christian missionaries. All his writings are rather indifferent performances and they have neither the polish nor the elegance of the work of a good writer. His grand-son has declared that Jotiba was a man of Christianised ideas and that he danced to the tune of Christian missionaries. It is, however, doubtful whether he had ever actually become a convert to Christianity. Jotiba died in 1890, after having founded Satya Samaj in 1873, and after having worked it for over fifteen years.

Brahminphobia.

So far as Jotiba desired the uplift of masses, he was right in seeing that the way to social and spiritual emancipation lies through education. But his mission of life did not end with this. He fiercely attacked the pantheon of Hindu deities and denounced in no seemly manner some of the cherished beliefs of the Hindu community. He stood for the establishment of direct relation between God and man, without any intervention of priests or Brahmins. Jotiba also wanted to raze to the ground the whole structure of caste-system among the Hindus, which was according to him the work of cunning Brahmins. He believed all the Puranas to be full of fictitious and absurd things. These were some of the important planks in Jotiba's socio-religious platform and they continue to be so even to this day for his followers, though a lot of other nameable and nameless things have been added in during the last score of years or so.

It is not possible here to go into all these things in detail. The whole net-work of the caste-system in India as it obtains to-day is not in the first place the work of Brahmins. There is absolutely no evidence whatsoever for this. Beginning with the four Varnas, it is difficult to see precisely how and when all this net-work of castes in its present form has grown. A number of forces have acted upon the fabric of Hindu Society to produce this result. A number of trades must have arisen as social wants increased and became more varied. These trades tended to become hereditary and thus a number of castes must have arisen. Vastness of the country, extreme slowness of the communications, and their fearfully risky character, differences in language, provincial habits, and cultural differences, all these tended to further increase the number of castes. It is certainly not doing justice to the Brahmins if they are to be denounced on every conceivable occasion for evil of every description that can be found in the Hindu Society. Others are equally guilty in this respect. All must try something to accelerate the pace of progress. More abuse and vilification of any particular caste like the Brahmins, who with all their defects have rendered a service to the cause of civilization and culture of this land, will do no good either to those who believe in the efficacy of these things or even to the Hindu Society which our Satya Samaj friends are out to mend in their peculiar ways.

Slander of Women.

If Brahmins have some drawbacks in their customs it is more particularly their business to see to that. Friendly criticism even from others is welcome. But let our Satya Samajists remember that the honour of womanhood is always dear to all men at all times and in all countries, and no community howsoever small its numbers will like to see it so wantonly and so persistently attacked. Let there be no mistake on this point. The Satya Samajian ways of speaking and their manner of writing have already disgusted many and that by estranging the sympathies of more and more men they are making their own cause more difficult. It is a mistake to suppose that the cause of reform can be won by slander of women. By such methods and by such unseemly ways the cause of Satya Samajian reform—even such portion of it as appeals to people of sense, will die a natural and deserved death.

The Satya Samajists who are anxious to annihilate the Brahmin-priests who are, according to them, the source of all mischief in the Hindu Society, are creating another class of priests from amongst their own ranks to perform the religious ceremonies of the Satya Samajists, and such other

(Continued on page 10.)

TRUTH ABOUT MEDINA

WAHABIS POSSESS NO ARTILLERY.

DAMAGE DONE BY SHERIFFIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Cairo.—Ibn Saud's representative here asserts that the news from Ibn Saud's camp confirms that no damage has been done to the holy places at Medina by the Wahabis who do not possess any artillery, but have merely invested the city. He adds that any damage which may be found to have been done to the holy monuments may be attributed to the enemy, for as a good Muslim with veneration for the holy places, and respect for their traditions, Ibn Saud will never permit such infamous sacrilege as is being committed in his name.—Reuter.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

MEDINA AS SAFE AS EVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali has received the following letter on September 18th from the Foreign Office:—"Reference to your letter of 7th September His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah has telegraphed that a communication has been received from Sultan Ibn Saud in reply to the message from the Moslem members of the Indian Legislature denying the bombardment of Medina and stating that the *Haram* there is as safe as that of Mecca, that he has beseiged the town of Medina in order to prevent possible damage in the event of an attack and that he is grieved at the impression made on Indian Moslems by lying propaganda of his enemies who are endeavouring to gain by falsehood that which they can not do by arms. Sultan Ibn Saud's letter will be sent to you as soon as it is received."

INCITING CROSS AGAINST CRESCENT.

MISSIONARY PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—The "Matin" publishes a letter of the Archbishop of Hauran stating that 5,000 Christians of his diocese have been expelled from their homes by the Druses and they are now living in open air and over 800 Frenchmen were either killed or are missing as a result of the recent fighting.—Reuter.

BOULTONS' TRIAL.

A LIQUIDATOR'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

On the resumption of the hearing at Guildhall of Boultons' case, Mr. Whatmore, Charctered Accountant, employed by Peat and Company as provisional liquidator of the Alliance Bank in England, stated in his evidence that he had been engaged in the liquidation of Alliance Bank since 1925 and the Boultons since 1924. Witness produced Boultons' private ledger containing an account described as "Barclays' Bank Special Loan Account, Five per cent. (Associated Bank, Simla)". He had checked this account with Barclays and found that they were identical with regard to figures. The drawings authorised by the Boultons on various signatures totalled 3,565,000 sterling. He had drawn up a statement showing that up to June 1920 Boultons had not borrowed from Barclays on Special Loan Account more than what they had lent to the Alliance Bank on Loan Account, but that practice was not continued after 1st June 1920. A loan of 2,30,000 sterling was borrowed on 6th June whereas no loan had been made to the Alliance Bank. Except between 14th June and 17th June no loan had been made to the Alliance Bank from 1st June to 16th November 1920.

The case has been adjourned to 21st September.—Reuter.

TOKIO FIRES.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION YEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Tokio.—The fire raged fiercely for an hour before it was brought under control. Valuable documents in the Diet were mostly saved, though the library was completely destroyed and the buildings gutted. The damage is estimated at a million yen. The Cabinet meets to-morrow to consider the construction of a temporary building.—Reuter.

LONDON, September 19.

Tokio.—Another fire involving a damage of one million yen gutted the residence of Prince Tokugawa.—Reuter.

SALE OF GERMAN DYES IN JAPAN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Berlin.—Representatives of the German dyestuff industry will shortly proceed to Japan for the purpose of reaching an agreement with Japanese dye industrialists regarding the sale of German dyes in Japan. Negotiations between the two countries on the subject of a commercial treaty have hitherto not progressed owing to the failure to agree on the dyes import question. German industrialists are unwilling to erect dye factories in Japan in accordance with the demand of the Japanese industry, but hope to solve the problem by direct negotiations at Tokio.—Reuter's Special.

MOSUL DISPUTE

REFERENCE TO HAGUE COURT.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—The Sub-Committee of three appointed by the League Council to investigate evidence regarding the Mosul dispute has reported, recommending that certain points of a juridical nature should be submitted to the International Court at the Hague.

Mr. Amery profoundly regretted the adjournment and stressed the undesirability of the decision in favour of postponement both for Turkey and Great Britain, but much as he regretted delay, Mr. Amery accepted the proposal of the Sub-Committee. All he asked of the Council was that it should expedite a settlement as soon as possible after the receipt of the opinion of the Hague Court.

Mr. Amery did not doubt the competence of the Council to decide the Mosul question. He hoped that when the reply of the Hague tribunal was received, no further point would be raised but a settlement would be reached without delay. It is understood that questions submitted to the Hague Court will be, first, "What is the character of the decision to be taken by the League in virtue of Article three of paragraph two of the Treaty of Lausane?" Secondly, "Must the decision be unanimous or by a majority vote, thirdly "May the representatives of the interested parties participate in the vote?"

M. Loucher, President of the Council said they would recommend to the Hague Court to give their opinion at the earliest possible date consistent with the holding of the next session of the Council in December.

Mr. Amery in a statement after the meeting remarked that in an arbitral award the majority vote was sufficient while Rushdi Bey denies the arbitral character of the Council and suggests that an appeal to the Council signifies an appeal to the good offices of the Council. Mr. Amery declared that Britain would not repudiate *status quo* and added "We will assist the Hague tribunal in arriving at an advisory opinion." Meanwhile, the situation remains as it is.

BRITAIN TO RECONSIDER.

As Rushdi Bey declined to renew the assurance given by Fethi Bey at the last session of the Council to respect the Council's decision whatever it may be, Mr. Amery declared categorically that similar assurances by Britain fell to ground and became null and void and that Britain would have to reconsider the position.

Mr. Amery, in the course of his statement said he thought the first question to be submitted to the Hague was already settled by the Council last year and he quoted the statements of Mr. Branting and Lord Parmoor in support. There was no doubt the decision was arbitral and binding on both the parties and any British pledge was given on that understanding. If there was any doubt on the matter it would obviously be impossible for Britain to continue to submit the case or give any undertaking.—Reuter.

BAN ON MR. SAKLATVALA,

AMERICAN OFFER OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Communist headquarters in London has received a telegram from the American Civil Liberties Union offering legal assistance to Mr. Saklatvala in any attempt he may make to fight the decision of the United States Government and also stating that a protest meeting has been arranged at New York.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST SAKLATVALA

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Many people signed to-day a petition organised by the North Battersea Constitutional Association requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of the citizens of North Battersea to protest against the recent utterances of Mr. Saklatvala and not to allow him the use of the Town Hall and other public buildings.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

New York.—The "New York World" ironically points out that Mr. Saklatvala is not seeking residence in the United States. "He is too busy destroying the British Empire. The only fear of the British House of Commons is that he would bore it to tears so that when Mr. Saklatvala rises to speak members don't call the police in, but leave for refreshments."—Reuter's Special.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

GUARD FALLS DOWN FROM RUNNING TRAIN.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

A frightful accident took place to-day on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It appears that when the Down Darjeeling mail arrived at Sealdah station the guard was found missing. A telephonic message was sent to all the stations on the line and the dead body was found lying between Belghoria and Dum Dum stations. It is believed that the guard fell from the running train and was killed.—A. P.

MOROCCAN WAR.

OCCIDENTAL BARBARITY.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' PROTEST TO LEAGUE.

PRAYERS FOR RIFFS' SUCCESS.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes under date September 19th:—

The Central Khilafat Committee had fixed last Friday as the day of prayers for the success of the Riffs. Accordingly prayers for the victory of Gahzi Mohammed bin Abdul Karim, the Riff hero were offered in nearly all the mosques of Bombay after Friday services and the Central Khilafat Committee on behalf of Bombay sent a cable of protest to the President of the League of Nations on the inhuman and barbaric attitude of France and Spain asking the League to intervene and end this savage warfare and thus save the Riffians from the slavery of foreigners. Numerous telegrams have been received from all parts of India authorising the Central Khilafat Committee to urge the League of Nations to the same effect on their behalf. Besides Bombay and its suburbs i.e. Bandra, Matunga and Dhravi telegrams were received from the following places:—

Imam of Mosque, Machoa Bazar, Calcutta; Maulana Naseeb Ahmed Bari Masjid, Calcutta; Molvi Imamuddin, Imam of another Masjid, Calcutta; Maulana Baqar Husain Ahmed Husain, Calcutta; Maulana Abdur Razak Calcutta; another mosque of Calcutta; Molvi Abdul Wahid Imam of Belgachia mosque; Molvi Jelaluddin Ahmed Secretary Khilafat Committee Calcutta; Fazar Sardar, Khilafat Committee, Bisa Babu Lane, Calcutta; Imam of another Mosjid Calcutta; Malvi Asghar Imam of mosque Naraldugna, Calcutta; Hafiz Abdul Karim Imam of Howrah mosque, Calcutta; Molvi Abdurs Sattar Khan for Mussalmans of Akola. Movli Abdur Rahman for Mussalmans Machli Shehr, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, President Khilafat Committee, Cawnpore; Mussalmans of Lucknow and Agra City; Secretary, Bijapur; Mussalmans of Sultanpur (Oudh); Anjuman Ahlehadees, Aburangapad; Maulana Hakim Ibrahim, President Rander; Khilafat, Nellore; Mussalmans of Balaghat; Mohammed Rowther Tirawadai; Mr. Abdulahad Khan, Gorakhpur; Nasir Khan Chandhali; Mr. Abdul Subhan, President Trichinopoly; Mr. A. K. Chowdary, President Chittagong; Mussalmans of Trivadi, Khilafat, Hazaribagh.

Telegrams are still being received from other parts also. The Khilafat office is in direct communication with Maulana Shaukat Ali who will wire on behalf of the All India Muslims to the League of Nations shortly.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following cable to President League of Nations Geneva:—

"Muslims assembled on Friday congregation. All Bombay mosques after offering prayers to Almighty to protect the Riffs against the barbarous attack of Spain and France usurping former's independence resolved to communicate the protest to League of Nations whose surprising non interference, rather acquiesance, will soon convince Indian Muslims of hollowness, of high sounding principles of liberty, self-determination preached by European Powers Request to interfere and stop wanton attack by Spain and France on Riffs.

DELHI MUSLIMS' APPEAL TO LEAGUE

DELHI, Sept. 18.

The Central Khilafat Committee had fixed to-day as a day of prayer for the success of the Riffs. Accordingly after the Jumma prayers Moulana Mohamed Ali addressed a large congregation of Muslims in the Jumma Musjid and explained all about the Riffs and their struggle for freedom. It was resolved to send the following telegram to the President of the Assembly of League of Nations at the expense of the congregation and the amount was contributed on the spot:—

"We, the Mussalmans of Delhi, India's historic capital, assembled in Jumma Musjid or Cathedral Mosque after Friday service to offer prayers to the Almighty God for the success of our Riffi brothers against despoilers of their freedom, declare that while we repose our trust in God alone the eyes of the entire Muslim world and of the East are fixed upon the League of Nations to-day and they desire to ascertain if the League is to be a guardian of rights and liberties of mankind, a righteous instrument of peace or merely a confederacy of the Big three or four among the Christian Powers of Europe for robbing the weak non-Christian and Eastern nations and peoples through unrighteous war and exploitations of their freedom and resources. If the League has any desire to win the confidence of Islam and of the East, as we think it has, it must prevent the shameless and brutal spoliation of Riffs by the combined strength of France and Spain. We pray to the Lord of the East and West to grant to the League of Nations righteousness, wisdom, love of liberty, and strength of purpose. Mohammed Ali, "Comrade", by order of the congregation."

The congregation dispersed after fifteen minutes' prayer for the success of the Riffs.—A. P.

A Mangrol correspondent wires.—After Jumma prayers, Mangrol Mussalmans prayed for the success of Gazi Abdul Karim and the Riffs.

SPANIARDS EFFECT ANOTHER LANDING.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—It is reported from Fez that the Spaniards effected another landing at Alhucemas Bay, disembarked troops at Frailes Point which is the Western extremity of Alhucemas Bay and occupied a position three kilometres wide on the flank line already held by the Spanish troops in the Morronuevo Peninsula.—Reuter.

RIFFIAN PRESSURE IN ALHUCEMAS SECTOR.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—A message from Fez says that all is quiet in the Western Front and there is nothing to report in the Centre and Eastern fronts.

Madrid.—A communique says that the whole of the Protectorate is calm except the Alhucemas Sector where the Spanish advanced troops were fired on by the enemy who are exerting the greatest pressure in this sector. The Spanish losses are thirty persons.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF DRUSE REVERSE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—Details of the fight at Mousseifre state that the Druses, left 250 dead on the field. Prisoners state that the total casualties of the Druses amounted to 500 killed and as many wounded. The Druse forces consisted of mounted tribesmen and riflemen under the banners of 25 villages. The French captured three banners.—Reuter.

DRUSES ATTACK FRENCH GARRISON

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A message from Beirut says that a strong force of Druses last night attacked the French garrison at Mousseifre and that the fight raged until ten in the morning when the Druses retired, leaving several hundred dead. The French claim that they captured a Druse standard and that they suffered few casualties.—Reuter.

UNSETTLED SITUATION IN JEBEL DRUSE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Paris.—Newspapers from Beirut describe the situation in Jebel Druse as unsettled as ever. The new Chief Commander Gamelin is organising a force to relieve Suieda, the garrison of which is being daily reprovisioned and it is hoped will hold out.—

FRENCH DEVELOP ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Fez.—The French are developing their advance and have reached a point eleven kilometres north of Bibane and seven kilometres east of Amjot.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF ZAWIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Considerable geographical importance is attached to the capture of Zawia of Ouled Ghazzar in the Moroccan campaign, as it affords a wide field in view of the northward operation. The capture was carried out by three columns which set out at eight in the morning and completed their aim by mid-night. The Riffs were strongly entrenched, but retreated, pursued by the cavalry.

It is anticipated that the victory will lead to early submission of a number of tribes, who were awaiting the arrival of the French troops for an opportunity to withdraw from fighting.

SPANIARDS' BORING OPERATIONS FAIL.

Madrid.—A telegram from Melilla says that the Spaniards at Cebadilla Bay are awaiting the arrival of two distilling machines to enable seawater to be used for drinking purposes, the boring operations having failed to locate a spring of drinking water.

The Riffs attacked along almost the whole front of Morronuevo peninsula at ten on the night of 18th September, and threw a number of handgrenades, but were repulsed after brisk fighting. The Riffs again attacked at one on the morning of September 19 supported by gun-fire, but most of the shells fell in the sea.—Reuter.

REAL LEAD?

PATNA A.I.C.C. MEETING

IMPORTANT DECISIONS EXPECTED.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

PATNA, Sept. 18.

Everybody I meet en route to Patna expects that the meeting of the All-India Committee on Monday next will give a real lead to political workers in the country. Mrs. Naidu with Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Mr. Shueb Quoreshi, and Mr. Deo of Maharashtra who worked under Mahatmaji during the Champaran agitation day, reaches Patna on Sunday morning. Maulana Shaukat Ali has been there since Saturday, the Swarajist leaders will be arriving on Sunday morning, and the expectation is that Sunday is the most important day in these deliberations. On Sunday matters under debate between the Swarajist leaders, and the leaders of orthodox non-co-operation who are both to do away with the yarn franchise will be informally discussed. If an agreement is arrived at between Mahatmaji and Motilalji, for the All-India Congress meeting of Monday, there would remain very little of real controversy.

The attendance at Patna from Bengal and United Provinces is expected to be particularly strong. Several leading Swarajists are coming but amongst the spinners and weavers there does not seem to be much enthusiasm for the latest Assembly stunt. The demonstrative character of the resignation device is acknowledged but beyond that they do not think it will have any material value, unless the whole country is roused by the resigned M. L. A.'s for some big movement like non-payment of taxes.

MOMENTOUS SESSION.

PATNA, Sept. 20.

A momentous session of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Patna on the 22nd September. Leaders have already begun to arrive. Mahatma Gandhi arrived from his district tour last night and is staying in a bungalow on the banks of the Ganges. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are staying with Mr. Aziz, Bar-at-Law, while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the prospective Congress President, is staying with the Hon. Mr. Sinnah.

The session appears to be a most promising one as it is generally held that it will restore unity between the two sections of the Congress, the Swarajists and orthodox Non-Co-operators, and will further open the door for the Liberals to join the Congress. The yarn franchise will, it is believed, be replaced by the alternative franchise of money or yarn as the orthodox opposition has considerably waned; but some point out that the Congress constitution cannot be amended by the All-India Congress Committee, which can merely place its recommendations before the Cawnpore Congress. The majority do not support this view. They do not desire to delay for a moment the constructive work by sticking to the much-criticised yarn franchise. They advocate that the All-India Congress Committee have a right to amend the constitution.

NEXT ELECTIONS.

Another important issue which the Congress Committee will have to decide is whether the Congress should run its own candidates during the next election. Opinion is divided on this point and this question of great importance will be decided by the coming Congress. With the shelving of this proposal, the Swarajists' resignation from the Assembly on the Reforms issue will probably not be discussed by the Congress Committee leaving a free hand to the Swaraj Party to decide the question. The proposal of resignation was primarily mooted by the Independent Party whose unanimous response is still being doubted by the Swarajists. The question of resignation will form an important question of discussion at the Swaraj Party meeting to be held immediately after the All-India Congress Committee meeting.

At the special request of Mahatma Gandhi a large number of spinners have arrived here and with them he will hold a conference regarding the spread of khaddar.—A.P.

WANTED COMMITTEES.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has sent the following telegram from Dumas to Mahatma Gandhi at Patna:—

Since Versailles Treaty repressive and suppressive policy is rampant beginning with Nationalists, then Akalis, then Moplas, recently Jats and now industrialists of Bombay and Ahmedabad particularly. I earnestly urge All-India Congress Committee to appoint three sub-Committees to investigate immediately and suggest best methods of checking emigration of Moplas to Andamans suppression of Jats and ruination of textile industry. Suggest fourth committee for South African question and fifth for exploring all avenues of unification of all political parties in the coming Congress.

Mr. Bharucha has sent the following telegram to Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, at Patna:—

Why, My Muslim countrymen digress, divert, divide and disrupt whilst Muslim blood is shed in Riff, Syria, Hedjaz and Iraq? When India stood united, undaunted and unbending under Gandhi's lead Britain's aggressiveness was definitely checked. Since Lausanne Treaty bureaucracy began dividing Hindus and Muslims and now dividing Muslims themselves, beware!

United we stand divided we fall. So, My Muslim countrymen, united yourselves, united with Hindus and with united India you will serve India, Islam and Allah best.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN GOVT.

REPORTED CONFESSION OF AN INDIAN SPY.

SENT TO PARIS WITH FALSE PASSPORT.

The "Daily Herald" published the following in its issue of 31st August.

An astonishing story of methods alleged to have been used by the Indian Government against its political opponents is told to the "Daily Herald" by Mr. C. S. Dara, formerly editor in London of the Indian Nationalist journal "Hind," and now residing in Paris.

Mr. Dara announces that he has documents supporting his charges in his possession, and is ready to produce them in support of the story, which is as follows:—

A young Indian now in Paris has made the confession that, two years ago, he was sent here by the Indian Government to spy on Indians, Afghans and, indeed, all kinds of Orientals who were suspected of being connected with revolutionary politics.

MOSLEM PROTESTANT.

This young man was well qualified for his job. He was one of the 80,000 Moslems who left India in 1920-21 for Afghanistan, as a protest against the British policy towards the Caliphate in Turkey. A few of these migrants found their way to Moscow, and he was among these. Later he returned to India, ostensibly for political work in revolutionary interest.

It was after his return, however, that his services were secured by the Government of India. According to his account a number of these "Bolshevised" Indians have been given jobs by the Indian Secret Service, but he was selected for the rare distinction of duty in Paris.

He had, of course, publicly to expiate his "crime" of association with Bolsheviks, and so he took part in the enactment of a farce—a trial in an Indian Court of Law, from which he was discharged. He was then provided with a passage to Europe and promised a monthly salary, which, he states, he has, until recently, received.

"In addition he was provided with a false passport, made out in an assumed name. This, he solemnly declares, was done for him on the authority and with the knowledge of officials of the Government of India."

"Will the Indian Government censure these officials for forgery," Mr. Dara writes, "or does it invite further disclosures of its methods of espionage?"

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 25TH.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly leaves Simla on Wednesday, the 23rd September arriving in Bombay on the 25th instant.—A. P.

"NO INFLUENCE OVER EITHER SECTION."

MAHATMA AND RAMLILA AFFAIRS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

Mr. Gandhi has replied to the General Secretary, Ramlila Committee as follows:—"Regret I have no influence over either section."—A.P.

SHRADHANAND ON ALLAHABAD AFFAIRS.

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" regarding the events in Allahabad in connection with the celebration of Ramlila Swami Shradhanand stated that the demand of the Mahomedans was against the principle laid down by the Unity Conference and they ought not to insist on the Hindus stopping music before mosques. The Mussalmans broke the principle laid down by the Unity Conference when they went and sought the assistance of the Government official. The Hindus, he said, did not appear to be in the wrong because the Mahomedans did not approach them with a request for brotherly forbearance. The attitude of Allahabad officials did not appear to be impartial. They ought to have maintained the 'status quo' and ought not to have yielded to any threats. They had either been cowed down by Muslim threats or were playing a game by setting the two communities by the ears. In either case the Allahabad officials could not escape responsibility for the consequences of their action. A.P.

COAL INDUSTRY ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

It is announced that the Commission of enquiry into the coal industry held three sittings hitherto, and discussed the best method of investigation. It has provisionally divided subjects on which information is required into 17 groups including the utilisation of coal, obsolescence and replacement of mines, finance and ownership of mines, methods of working, marketing and distribution, wages, hours, accidents, diseases, housing, royalities and the nationalisation of mines. Evidence will be taken by the Public Commission which will visit certain coal-fields to enable members to familiarise themselves with the conditions.—Reuter.

TEXTILE DISPUTE.

SITUATION WORSENS.

42 MILLS CLOSED: 80,000 RENDERED IDLE.

STRIKERS REMAIN PEACEFUL.

LABOUR LEADERS' REPRESENTATION.

Sunday saw no improvement in the mill situation in the city. The number of mills remained almost stationary, only one more mill having to close its doors on Sunday. The Dawn and other mills, where efforts were made to induce the men to join the strike, were closed for Sunday, but in others there was no change. Altogether about 42 mills had to close down during the last few days, and the number of men is computed at about 80,000. The future outlook is not very bright, and as this is merely the beginning of the end it is expected that the strike will last several weeks. There is no chance of the men returning to work early. On the other hand, sooner or later, there is the probability of almost all the mills in the city being closed down. People in close touch with mill operators say that many of the men have already started for their homes, and if that is the case then the prospects of an early settlement are remote. Every day more mills come into line and the situation is very gloomy indeed.

LABOUR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

At the Servants of India Society Hall, on Saturday evening, a meeting of some of the labour leaders in Bombay was held to consider the situation arising out of the strike. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. R. B. Bhakle, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwalla, Mayekar, Bhatwadeker, Umar Rajab, Fensi, S. K. Bole, and H. A. Talcherker.

The meeting resolved that as the situation had become serious and had got out of hand the leaders should do nothing for the present, but to watch things for a week or so. In the meantime representations were to be made to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, to the former for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the position of textile industry, and the latter not to abolish the excise duty except on the tacit condition that the mill-owners restored the rates of wages ruling before the reduction came into force.

The outlook of the strike in the mill area which seemed hopeful on Friday suddenly took a turn for the worse on Saturday. Several new mills which were working all this time peacefully were affected by strike fever on Saturday morning, and several thousands of men were thrown out of work in a few hours, thus swelling the rank of the unemployed in the city. It is estimated that so far 42 mills employing about 80,000 of operatives have been affected. During the week the strike was confined to the western section, viz: DeLisle Road, Fergusson Road, and Purbhadevi. The Dadar, Sopari Baug and Byculla divisions were so far remained unaffected. Friday two important mills at Dadar, viz the Tata and the Spring employing, in the neighbourhood of 10,000 men were closed down which were followed on Saturday by another equally important mill, viz the Jacob Sassoon Mill, closing the gates after about two hours of work. This mill started work as usual in the morning on Saturday but at about 9 a.m. the strikers left the work and the management closed down the whole mill. By 9-20 a.m. the operatives numbering more than 4,000 were seen coming out of the gates.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who happened to be on the spot at the time questioned a few workmen who were going out of the mill as to what prompted them to leave the work and they replied they were willing to work, but as the management closed down the mill they were helpless. They were poor people and wanted to work for the sake of their sustenance but they were helpless before the all-powerful mill-owners. Others when questioned said they left the work because other operatives left and they could not work alone. The management explained that the weavers having left the work first, they could not work the mill without them and therefore they had to close it down. One feature of the strike was that all men were peaceful and went home without making the least demonstration. They did not look cheerful, and it appeared as if they were leaving their work against their will, having been forced by circumstances.

The labour leaders too were going round in the affected area persuading the people not to collect on the road or near the mill gates. Mr. S. K. Bole, Rao Bahadur Vandekar and Mr. Talcherker were on their rounds on Saturday morning. A representative of the "Chronicle" asked them the reason of the strike and they explained 't was engineered by the operatives of the other six or seven mills which were closed down some time back. These unemployed men influenced operatives of other mills to join them, and they being illiterate and unintelligent followed them blindly. A prominent mill-owner who was present at the time was of the same opinion that as weavers got as much as double of what the spinners and others got they could hold on for some time without work and therefore they were inflencing other operatives to strike the work.

Many mills on Saturday showed their desire to work but could not do so without sufficient complement of workers. The Crescent Mill was opened as usual and some men wanted to go in and work, but the manager could not start the engine as there were very few men for the regular working of the mill. The Meyer Sasson Mill, with a staff of 2,500 operatives, could get only 500 men to work in the Folding Department. The spinners and others were ready to work, but in the absence of the weavers they could not work. The Planet Mill, which was affected before by the strike, was opened on Saturday and about 500 men went in and the work was started. The total strength of this mill is 2,600. The management of the Union Mill have posted a notice outside the mill-gates informing the operatives that as the full complement of operatives are not coming to work they have closed down the mill till Monday. They have advised the jobbers to inform the operatives to consider over the situation by Monday, and inform the management so that they may open the mill as before.

The following twenty mills were opened for work on Saturday morning, but were closed down for want of hands. (1) David (two mills) (3) Crown (4) century (5) (6) (7) Currimbhoy mills (8) Indian Bleaching (9) Madhavji Scindia (10) Pheinix (11) Kilachand (12) Diamond (13) Shapurji Broacha, (14) Globe, (15) Meyer Sassoon, (16) Pearl, (17) Textile, (18) Standard, (19) Kasturchand, (20) Bombay Industrial. The operatives employed by these twenty mills number between thirty-five to forty thousand.

MILLS THAT DECLARED LOCK-OUT.

The following two mills, employing about 4,000 men, have declared a lock-out:—Apollo Mill and Union Mill.

The following five mills which were affected by the strike before, worked partially with a few hundred men on Saturday:—(1) Mathradas, (2) Asur Virji, (3) Planet, (4) Ruby, (5) Kohinoor (closed afterwards). Almost all these mills had to work without weavers.

NEW MILLS AFFECTED.

Besides the Spring and Tata Mills at Dadar which were closed down on Friday, the operatives of the following ten new mills were out on Saturday. These mills are situated along Parel Road as far as Byculla:—(1) Gold Mohur, (2) E. D. Sassoon, (3) Jacob Sassoon, (4) Alexandra, (5) Bombay City, (6) Kaiser-i-Hind, (7) Kohinoor, (8) Union, (9) Premier, (10) Shapurji Broacha and (11) Pearl.

Adding to the above, about seven mills which had closed down either last month or before that, nearly 42 mills in Bombay are partially or wholly affected which employed about 80,000 operatives and the Government and the public have to face the spectre of unemployment in its most dire and ugly form. Unless immediate steps are taken to circumvent the situation, it is feared the problem might still take a more serious form within the next few days.

SITUATION AFTER MID-DAY RECESS.

After the mid-day recess on Saturday operatives of Rachel Sassoon, Bombay Cotton, New Great Eastern and Narsu Mills left work and did not turn up. The mills were therefore closed down.

Some strikers stoned the Shapurji Broacha Mill and two of them were arrested by the police.

(Continued from Col. 3.)

vote against it. But if non-violence generated courage among the people and it made them unselfish and self-sacrificing, then not only was non-violence good but it was necessary. It was not proper to say that in introducing religion into politics Gandhiji had introduced political differences. By introducing the Khilafat question he had proved that even in matters of politics they could introduce religious questions, and in Spiritualising politics Gandhiji could not possibly be said to have made politics reactionary. Khaddar programme was not certainly Gandhism, for as a matter of principle it had got nothing to do with Gandhism, and he was sorry that in the debate its real value had not been brought forward. The question was not about its economic value, but whether it was worth while to make the necessary sacrifice, that being the only measure at hand which would bring to bear on the other party the necessary influence to make a bargain. As a matter of politics they had got nothing to do with the question that Khaddar was economically sound. The question was not whether any particular items of the programme had failed, but whether the items were such as ought not to have been tried in Indian politics. If the discussion was to be of any value, then they should consider whether India in its present state could make any progress by applying the principles for which Gandhiji stood.

On putting to vote the proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority, all the ladies present voting for it.

GANDHISM IN POLITICS.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

"Gandhism is a reactionary force is politics" was the interesting question discussed at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai occupying the chair. The discussion was opened by Mr. Merchant who put forward four grounds on which he based his arguments, and Mr. Padbidri followed him to rebut his arguments. Most of the speeches were vigorous and the audience listened to the views with a good natured tolerance, except in one particular case. But as that person had no arguments but mere abuses to make out his case, the audience got very impatient with him, and all the authority which the chairman could bring to bear proved unavailing. In the end the proposition was defeated by a large number of votes, six or seven ladies present at the meeting voting in support of the motion.

Mr. Purshottamdas T. Merchant said Gandhism could be summarised under four points, namely (1) non-violence in thought, word and deed, (2) religiosity, (3) symbolism and its literal interpretation and (4) transcendentalism in politics. Just as Liberals were not a force in the country to be counted, so non-co-operation had ceased to be a political force, though it might be a social or moral force. The result was that it was, in practice, reactionarism, since it was not a force. Non-violence was more mischievous than was useful to them, as Mr. Gandhi had refused to put boycott into force against England, as he considered it a kind of violence. With the Khilafat agitation came the spirit of bargaining, and while Muslims wanted to help every outside Mahomedan nation, and Hindus followed them slavishly, the former forgot the country of their birth altogether.

WHAT IS GANDHISM?

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said the last speaker had mixed up the principles with programmes and politics of the moment. Gandhism was that which was the truth underlying that principle. Merely because a particular course of conduct was not sufficiently forceful they could not call it reactionary. Was non-violence really reactionary? The general principle always remained that they should be always non-violent, or that they should be Satyagrahis. In fact Swarajists had accepted this non-violence—Satyagrahi spirit and so long as it was there nothing should be introduced into politics which would do violence to that spirit. What Gandhiji meant by spiritualising politics was that they should have an ethical and moral base.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said the discussion of that day represented the off-time of Gandhism in Bombay. He did not agree, however, with Mr. Purshottam in the arguments he had brought forward and he agreed more with Mr. Padbidri about the definition of Gandhism. There could be nothing more reactionary than to preach non-violence to a servile people. While he was not for violence, all that they wanted to-day was not a further doze of their spiritualism, but someone to tell them to be a bit more aggressive.

Mr. B. G. Kher was very glad the supporters had failed to make out a case. (Laughter). The mover had wrongly defined Gandhism. He supported Gandhism because it was the best thing which would win them Swaraj; the political goal of India however was not only Swaraj, but something higher than that; India had a higher destiny.

Mr. Jagleker said Gandhism really meant individualism as against collectionism and this individualistic tendency had done more harm than good to India. Gandhism brought about a separatist movement also in the country.

NEED OF EXTRA CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Mr. P. Joseph said to judge the efficacy and power of non-violence they ought to have more experience than they had. During the height of the N.-C.-O. movement a high Government officer had told the speaker that if the then temper of the people had tested and if they had refused to pay taxes, even in particular areas, then there would have been a deadlock and a prelude to final negotiations. Constitutional agitation would never result in the delivery of the goods, to use Mr. Jinnah's words. The "Bombay Chronicle" had collected a number of opinions from different people in the country as to whether constitutional agitation would give them Swaraj, and most of the leaders agreed that that alone would not enable Indians to achieve their goal. Therefore, extra-constitutionalism was necessary and Gandhism was essential for such an agitation. It required great imagination to say that Gandhism was a failure in politics. Indians had not been sufficiently crushed, as Gandhism alone would have helped them, when everything had failed, to save themselves. India did not deserve Gandhi. When the country was sufficiently crushed it would return to Gandhism which is the only moral equivalent of war (cheers.)

Mr. Mehrally said he agreed with the opponents of the proposition and added that Mahatma Gannhi was the only successful politician in this country who had tried to solve the question of untouchability.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said he had been asked to sum up the debate and not to give his personal opinion, and perhaps at the end of his speech they would not be able to find what his real opinions on the question were. (Laughter). He said many different interpretations had been put by different speakers on the proposition with a view to get votes. There had been a great deal of difficulty in understanding the nature of the word reaction—whether it meant that it made for progress or had a contrary effect in politics. The question for their consideration was whether the principle as applied to India in a typical manner was making for progress, or not. Gandhiji stood for truth, as every other prophet of the past had stood for truth, but by challenging Gandhism it could not be said they had challenged his position for truth. If non-violence generated cowardice among the people, then it was of no use to them; if it meant that non-violence was a matter of expediency, then they should

(Continued in column 2.)

INDORE NOTES.

YUVRAJ'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 19.

The services of Mr. Gopal Iyengar the Publicity Officer, Holkar State, drawing a salary of Rs. 500 who was specially appointed immediately after the Bawla Murder Case for watching the Press and submitting report to the Diwan, have been recently dispensed with. His work is now being done by the Indore Publicity Bureau of which Sir Hukmichand is the President and Mr. N. K. Karnik of Indore Municipality Secretary. The Bureau is a semi-State institution and is busy scattering news by means of bulletins to newspapers and the Associated Press.

Anant Chaturdas Day witnessed the Palkhi procession of Nath Maharaj. It was in honour of the termination of the Saptah in Gopal Mandir. This Saptah feast was regularly attended by H. H. The Maharaja and the members of the Royal Family. The procession was followed by the Maharaja and the Darbar officers. His Highness has given liberal donations to Shri Nath Madhav Maharaj and His Highness and the members of the Holkar House have accepted him as their Guru. Shri Nath Madhav has started an Ashram at Indore where he has founded a printing press. He is utilising the monetary help in conducting a religious magazine.

On the 27th August was the birthday of the eldest daughter of Maharaja, Princess Mancramabai. School children were given sweets and there was a cinema performance. There was also an "At Home" and a command performance of Shri Pandalik by Rajapurkar Company. On the 30th was birthday of Yuvaraja Maharaj. In the morning the citizens of Indore met in a public meeting under the presidentship of Sir Hukmichand and the Prince was congratulated. There was an "At Home" to officers and college students. The most interesting functions of the day was Gam Bhojan given to all the residents of Indore city. Somehow or other this dinner which was done on the eve of the wedding of Prince Yeshwant Rao was put off. There was a committee presided over by Mr. Motilal Bijawarji, the Finance Minister and Mr. Karnik as secretary. Very elaborate arrangements were made by these officers to distribute eatables to the Panchas of different castes who were asked to arrange dinners. In all over two lakhs of people from Indore city and the residency were fed. Parsis, Europeans, and Goanese from the city and the Residency were also given a sumptuous banquet. The Indore Railway Station presented a remarkable sight. Passengers in the trains were given sweets and this caused naturally much delay to the Railway traffic. This magnificent banquet to the rich and poor of Indore irrespective of caste or creed must have cost the State over a lakh of rupees! For days together this banquet was the talk of the city.

H. H. The Maharaja, the Maharanis, the Prince and Princesses had all gone to Maheshwar on Monday, the 7th instant where Shri Madhav Nath Maharaj has proceeded for an Anushtan. Maheshwar is a holy place which has Shri Ahayalyadevi Mosoleum (Chhatri). It is at this shrine that the wives and relatives of the condemned prisoners in the Bawla Murder Case are at present kept.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The Boy Scout movement is receiving much encouragement here. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on the 5th instant when the Diwan announced that H. H. was pleased to make an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Boy Scout movement in Indore. Prince Yeshwant Rao the Heir Apparent is appointed chief scout. Much credit is due to the pains taken by Principal Pearce of the Holkar College who is the Chief Commissioner, Indore State's Scouts. Mr. Pearce joined State service on Rs. 750. He is an ardent Theosophist and was recommended by Mr. Arundale. Mrs. Arundale's brother Mr. Padmanabh Shastri is also a professor in the college. Another Theosophist recommended by Mr. Arundale is Mr. Pranjpye who draws the high salary of Rs. 750 with carriage and servants and free house as a tutor to Bala Saheb, the Heir Apparent. When there are local highly trained officers in the Educational Department it is a pity the claims of Indore State subjects are neglected!

H. H. Maharaja Holkar's birthday celebrations begin from the 31st October to the 14th November. Mr. Gulam Mahomed, Diler Jung Bahadur the Ex-I.G.P. is the special officer appointed for these festivities. It is said several betting shops are put up in the Mina Bazar or Fancy fair to be held in this connection with the result that thousands of visitors indulge in gambling. It is to be hoped that H. H. Maharaja's Dewan will take prompt measures so that betting, gambling, lotteries and games of chance and hazard and other processes of fleecing the poor are not permitted. Last two years' experience of Indorians is that this fair which encourages gaming is against public morals. It is also hoped that dacing girls will not receive the patronage which they usually receive during the birthday festival.

SHANKER RAO GAWDE.

While taking a walk on the Jail Road one witnesses a bearded person wearing long hair sometimes standing and sometimes seated near a tent in the jail compound. It seems to a cursory observer as if a new Sadhu had settled himself near the jail premises. It is really a sad spectacle! This person is no one else than Shanker Gawde who at one time was the right hand man of the Maharaja and weilded enormous power. This unfortunate man is now undergoing long sentence. He is not given hard labour and does not wear any fetters. Instead of a cell he is given a small tent. His wife is drawing a pension of Rs 200 per month from the State.

GOOD WISHES TO MR. PATEL

A POEM IN HIS HONOUR.

[For the following poem on the Hon. Mr. V J Patel, composed by Mr. E. Gordon of Bombay, and read at the dinner given by Mr. Patel to Sir Frederick Whyte at Hotel Cecil, Simla, the other day we are indebted to the Associated Press of India.]

The President sits in the President's chair:
Ah! it's not the first time he's been there.
For I cast my eye in imagination.
To the time of a previous incarnation,
The time of turbans and not of topis,
Of Radha, of Krishna and of the gopis,
When high enthroned above debate
He sat in a golden chair of State
While pandits wrangled on the floor
In terms of deep Sanskritic lore:
(I don't refer of course at *all*
To men like Pandit Motilal).
But this is not an evening lecture,
And all of course is but conjecture,
So by your leave I now will come
To times a little nearer home.
'Twas not so long ago I've heard—
'Twas told me by a little bird—
He sat in state upon the chair
Of a small Municipal town some where.
I beg your pardon: it's a shame,
But I have quite forgot its name.
I recollect that people say
It stands upon some sort of bay
And that its Chamber's a outrance.
With some official of finance
About what they describe as tricks
Re. one and four and one and six:
That its pretensions cause a flutter.
In the hearts of the merchants of Calcutta
While each the other City pities,
Swearing it's smaller far than it is.
And it was there he trained. I vow,
The practised hand that guides us now.
The President is most Presidential
And Members all most deferential,
Save when by some incongrous freak
They find they're not allowed to speak.
Ah! then imagine their surprise!
They gaze around with wild surmise.
What! not permitted to deliver
Of eloquence that bounding river
Those opening words, that peroration,
Meant to arouse a slumbering nation?
That striking phrase, those humorous
snatches?
Those long debated purple patches?
When Mr. A. and Mr. B.
Speakers. I look far worse than we
To stand triumphant are allowed
And spout *their* nonsense to the crowd?
Great Heavens, how shall we face our mad
Constituents at Fuzzybad?
To speak we have not been selected:
Next time we shall not be elected!
It really seems a question whether
All speakers should not talk together.
Sir, you'd be saved complaints like these
From Burke, Pitt and Demosthenes;
No more on us the task would lay
Of listening to what they say
Secretaries would learn the beauties
That lie in Secretarial duties
And with relief and happy smiles
Return to their beloved files,
While strong and silent men like me
Back to our districts soon might flee.
All parties would be satisfied:
The experiment might well be tried.
The President sits there and I think,
I *know*, I've never seen him wink,
Not though he's flooded out by oceans
Of most inconsequential motions,
Not though he's driven to the border
Of madness by our points of order,
Though his guillotine the basket fills
With the heads of thousand murdered Bills:
Though worried by the hocus-pocus
Of capitalists entitled 'bogus',
Though Members see with fearful shock
The time approaching 6 o'clock,
Though overtime he may refuse
To grass, to paper and bamboos.
Let, as he keeps his watch and ward,
Sometimes I wonder "Is he bored?"
Does he regret the days of yore
When once he stood upon the floor?
Does he regret the cut and thrust,
The joy of conflict and the dust,
The shouts of triumph, yells of rage
As the troops engage and disengage?
Does he regret the voice of thunder
That pounced on a Ministerial blunder,
Though from *their* faces 'tis inferred
The very notion is absurd:
Does he regret the sounding bang
With which he ended some harangue
That thrills of apprehension sent
To the trembling heart of Government,
So that upon the Treasury benches
Not a single one but whilts and blenches?
There is a story I've been told
Which chanced in the famous days of old
Of a Member of Government who, frightened
By the lightning flash that round him brightened
And the storm that burst upon his head,
Picked up his coat-tails, turned and fled:
He heard not the division bell
And where he went no one could tell:
But a rumour comes, not certain yet,
That he's now a Lama in Tibet,
Though when Government's asked of this new sensation
The reply that "they've got no information"
A substance of which, peculiar oddity,
They keep a very small commodity.
Ah! well, the warrior's laid aside
The sword he once so stoutly plied
The fighting man has doffed his armour
And in an atmosphere that's calmer
Where there's no fight and where no dust is
Sits raised upon the throne of Justice,
Debarred henceforth from combats martial,
Condemned for once to be impartial.
Sir, I have done, but...one suggestion:
The time has come to put the question:
The motion is "That we wish well
To Mr. Vithalbhai Patel."
Now then speak up and don't be shy,
Those who agree with it say "Aye"...
And those who don't say "No." . . Not one:
The motion's caried, Sir, *nem. con.*

"CHHAPAN BHOG"

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF VAISHNAV MAHARAJA

MR. PRAGJI SOORJI'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

DEVAKINANDANACHARYA AND CHILD MARRIAGES.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the defamation case filed by Mr. Pragji Soorji and Goswamini Shri Bhagirthi Vahuji Maharaj against Mr. Pravasi Pagal and Mr. T. W. Joshi, the editor and printer of the "Pole," was resumed on Tuesday, the 15th instant:—

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Frank Oliveira, Advocate, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, High Court Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, appeared for the complainants. Mr. Jehangir Patel, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Dhirajlal Sevalvad, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors, appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. Pagal, while Mr. K. F. Nariman, instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Zaiwalla and Co., Solicitors, appeared for accused No. 2, Mr. Joshi.

At the commencement of the proceedings, his Worship told Mr. Patel with regard to certain applications he had made for process being issued to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, that those applications might be overlooked for the present and renewed afterwards when the Defence opened their case, so that his Worship might, if satisfied, grant them.

Mr. Patel in reply said that those applications referred to the production of a certain book which was lying with the Commissioner of Police Bombay. He said the book was translated in 1911 by Messrs. D. Laxmidas and Co., Book-sellers. He argued that Mr. Pagal had dealt with the translations in that book in his paper, by taking extracts which former the subject-matter of the complaint made against his client.

His Worship suggested that when Mr. Patel's client would cater upon his defence, Mr. Patel might make the application again, and his Worship would grant it after being satisfied that it ought to be granted.

Mr. Velinkar applied to the Court that the case of accused No. 2 might be separated from that of accused No. 1, so that the two accused might be charged under two different sections, viz. the first accused under sec. 500, and the second accused under sec. 501.

Mr. Patel objected to the course suggested by Mr. Velinkar. He said the charges against the accused had been framed and the pleas of the accused had been recorded, and all that Mr. Velinkar was asked to do on the last occasion was to look to the phraseology of the charges, and therefore, Mr. Velinkar ought not to depart from the duty thrown on him by the court and introduce a new matter.

After hearing counsel on both sides the court passed the following order:—"Mr. Velinkar's application granted that a separate trial should be ordered of accused No. 2. The question as to what charge will be framed as regards accused No. 2 will have to be considered at the time when the trial begins." The court declared that accused No. 2 should go out of the court in this case, subject to the new trial which Mr. Velinkar had foreshadowed.

MR. PRAGJI SOORJI.

Mr. Pragji Soorji's cross-examination then took place at the hands of Mr. Patel. He was given a chair in the witness-box. Before the cross-examination began, Mr. Patel briefly explained the positions of his client in reference to the charge of defamation that he was called on to meet some time ago certain controversy and a lot of correspondence appeared in several newspapers. In course of which his client, Mr. Pagal, happened to come across a Gujerathi translation made by Messrs. D. Laxmidas and Co., Book-sellers, of the original book of Swami Bhactanand in Hindi, regarding the life of Devakinandan Maharaj, and so his client published in his paper some extracts from the book published by Messrs. D. Laxmidas and Co. The court asked if the production of such passages would be justified. Mr. Patel replied in the negative but said that his plea was that what his client had done was for "public good," which under Exception No. 3. Mr. Patel argued also that he would rely on Exceptions 1 and 9. He further contended that the passages quoted by Mr. Pagal were merely from translations of the original work written by Swami.

The court: You adopt what Swami Bhactanand says in his book about Devakinandan Maharaj as truth?

Mr. Patel: Necessarily.

Mr. Pragji's cross-examination followed.

Q.—Mr. Pragji, had you a "Guru" prior to your meeting Devakinandan?—A. So far as I remember I had no "Guru" except Devakinandan. My mother told me that somebody else put the 'Kanthi' round my neck, but who that person was I do not remember.

Q.—Is it only when a 'Kanthi' is put round your neck that the man who put the 'Kanthi' round your neck becomes your "Guru?" Does the ceremony of making a "Guru" consist in the "Guru" putting a 'Kanthi' round your neck? The man who puts a 'Kanthi' round you is your "Guru?"

A.—He who puts the 'Kanthi' is a "Guru" and he is also my "Guru" from whom I receive 'Mantra.'

Q.—Somebody else put the 'Kanthi' round

(Continued on next page.)

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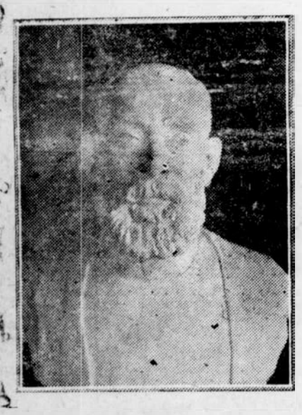

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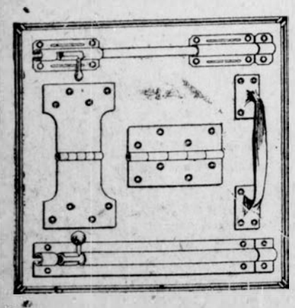

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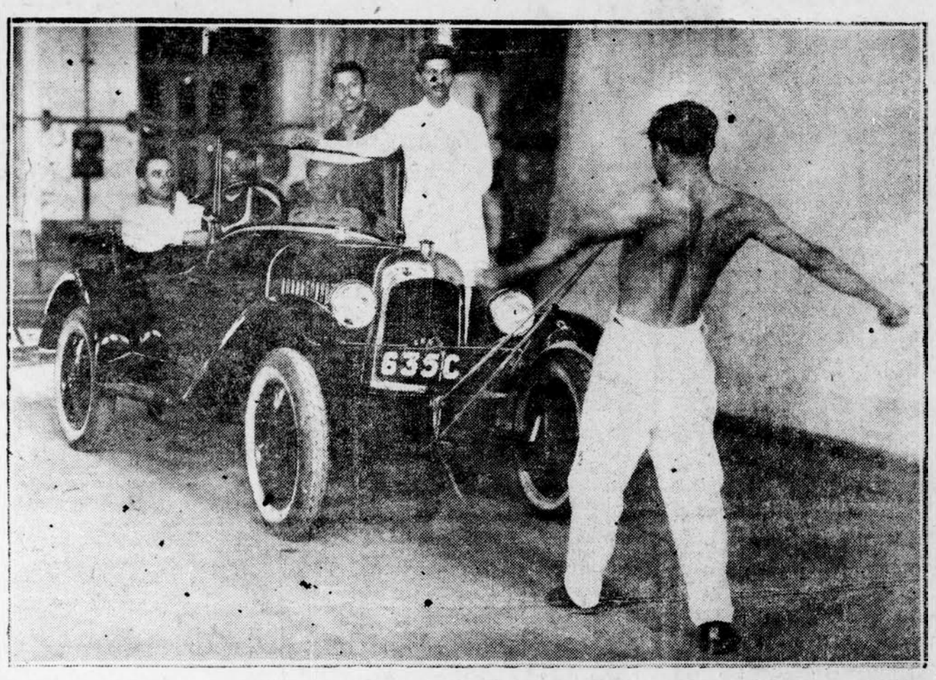

Photo by Lord and Co

"Dolly" Daroowala, a member of the Parsi Physical Culture League, giving a demonstraiion of his remarkable physical powers by pulling with his teeth a motor car with seven passengers, at the Hindustan Theatre, Grant Road.

"CHHAPAN BHOG."

(Continued from previous page.)

you? Devakinandan did not put it round you, did he? A.—No, Devakinandan did not put the 'Kanthi' round me.

Q.—How old were you when you first met Devakinandan? A.—16 or 17.

Q.—Where did you meet him first? A.—At Kamvan. (Mr. Patel said "Kamvan" is a place about 16 miles from Mathura (Muttra). ("The Court said "Kamvan" meant "a bed of love." Mr. Patel suggested that it meant "a jungle of love." The Court remarked: 'You would prefer a 'jungle' to a 'bed?'" Mr. Patel rejoined thus: "A "bed" may contain 350 mostly, while a 'jungle" may contain millions.")

Q.—How old was Devakinandan at the time? A.—5 years older than myself.

Q.—Was Devakinandan's father then living? A.—Yes.

Q.—Devakinandan's father was the holder of the "gadi" at Kamvan? A.—Yes, his father was on the "gadi" of Kamvan at the time.

Q.—Did you make Devakinandan your "Guru" on that very occasion? A.— No, not at that time.

Q.—When was it first that you made him your "Guru"? When did you first make him your "guru"? A.—In 1946-7 Savant he became my "guru." Q.—How many years after you first met him?—A. About 9 years.

Q.—How long after you came into a very intimate touch with Devakinandan did you make him your "guru"? A.—When I came into intimate contact with him I made him my "guru."

Q.—How many Vaishnavas are there in India? A.—Lakhs of them.

Q.—How many, 40 lakhs, 50 lakhs? (The court: We will take 'lakhs') (Mr. Patel said 'Witness has said that the "chelas" of this "guru" went into lakhs')

Q.—All the Vaishnavas are not the "chelas" of Devakinandan? A.—No.

Q.—In spite of that, do all the Vaishnavas revere Devakinandan as the head of their sect? A.—Yes, except a few of them: those few are those who revile their religion.

Q.—After meeting Devakinandan at "Kamvan," did you meet him in Ahmedabad A.—After meeting him in Kamvan, I met him in Bombay first and in Ahmedabad afterwards. (The court: 'When would that be ?'—Mr. Patel: 'About 1890-91.')

Q.—When you say you met him in Ahmedabad after meeting him in Bombay, do you mean to say that at that time he was already your "guru"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know of his life prior to the year 1890, when you say you made him your "guru"? A A.—Yes. "sadharann reete." I had an ordinary knowledge-some knowabout his life prior to 1947. Samvat.

Was Devakinandan in Oodeypur State before he came to Kamvan? A.—No.

A LETTER THE MAGISTRATE.

At this stage the following conversation took place between Messrs. Patel and Velinkar, on the one hand, and his Worship, on the other:—

The Court: Mr. Patel, you may advise your client not to waste his paper. I got a letter from him which I have consigned to the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Patel: That is quite right.

Mr. Velinkar: My learned friend agrees with your Worship that the letter should be thrown into the waste-paper basket.

M. Patel: But, Sir, there are two sides to the question. Somebody has sent the letter to your Worship to prejudice your Worship's mind against my client. My client says he did not send the letter. He says when he sends a letter to your Worship he addresses your Worship as "Shrimant Hind-Putra." He does not address your Worship as "S. S. Rangnekar, Esq." He says if your Worship receives a letter, which is not addressed as "Hind-Putra" your Worship may take it that it has not come to you from "Pole.")

Q.—Was Devakinandan also in the Bikaneer State? A.—I do not remember. I do not know if he was in Bikaneer State before I met him. After I met him he was never in Bikaneer.

Q.—After you met him, did you ask him whether he was anywhere, did you ever ask him as regards his private life. A.—No. I did not.

Q.—Did you ever hear from others? (The Court: About what? Mr. Patel: About the Maharajah.)

Q.—Did you know if he was expelled from the Oodeypur State? A.—So far as I know he was not, never, expelled from the Oodeypur State.

Q.—From Bharatpur? A.—No. The Maharajah of Bharatpur was his disciple ("shishya"). The old Maharajah of Bharatpur was his disciple, the present son of the old Maharajah is the disciple of the son of Devakinandan. The name of the son of Devakinandan is Vallabhlalji. Some call him "Vallabhacharyaji." Vallabhacharya was born in 1949 Sam. His "gadi" in Bombay is in "Chandawadi."

INTERVIEWS WITH BHAGIRTHI OVAJI:

Q.—Does Bhagirthi Ovaji also stay in Chandawadi? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you spoken to Valabhalalji in the matter of these defamations? (The Court: This is not relevant. Mr. Patel: The charge is brought referring to not only Bhagirthi Ovaji, but also to near relations or friends. Mr. Velinkar: That is the question of fact to be determined. The Court: The aggrieved party is Bhagirthi Ovaji. Mr. Patel: What about "Friends" and "near relations"? The Court: Look at the exceptions to the section. You have asked him where the man is living. You can ask him if the man is alive.)

Q.—Is Valabhalalji alive? A.—Yes. He is in Kamvan. He is not in Bombay. He went out of Bombay about two months ago after the incident of "Chhappan-Bhoag." He was not in Bombay at the time I filed this complaint.

The Court:—Did you have any conversation with him before this case of defamation was launched? A.—Absolutely nothing —no conversation, no correspondence, nothing.

The Court:—So far as you know, when did he come to know about the writings complained of in this case? A.—I cannot say. I cannot say when actually he came to know about these things. After this case was started, he has come to know about these writings complained of. I had had no communication with him about these proceedings before this case was launched. After the case was launched, he became aware of the writings.

Q.—Did you yourself ask Bhagirthi Ovaji as to whether she was to take any step against the accused. A.—I did not consult her before I gave notice, before I served the accused with notices. After that I did consult her.

Q.—Did you on the last occasion say that Karsondas Tejpal had seen Bhagirthi Ovaji? (The Court: The question is disallowed.)

Q.—Did Karsondas Tejpal see Bhagirthi Ovaji to your knowledge? A.—He goes to see her every day. Karsondas Tejpal meets her every day. (The Court: Does he meet her every day with reference to this case? That is the question. A.—Yes. Karsondas Tejpal had seen Bhagirthi Ovaji with reference to this case.)

"DARSHAN" OF MAHARAJAH.

Q.—Were you ever present at the interviews between Karsondas Tejpal and Bhagirthi Ovaji? (The Court: What is your point, Mr. Patel? Mr. Patel: Witness said that "she is a "pardah" lady and does not see anybody." Mr. Oliveira: The witness does not say that 'she does not see anybody.' The Court: It does not matter whether other people went to see her. Mr. Patel: She is the wife of a Maharajah and gives "darshan" to her "bhakta." The Court: Quite right. Witness: As the wife of the Maharajah, when the Maharajah was alive she used to give "darshan" to all her devotees. After the Maharajah's death, she would give "darshan" only to those who were in close association with her and not to all. In the lifetime of her husband she was giving "darshan" to all, after his death to a few. After his death she gave "darshan" only to her intimate devotees.

Q.—When you say she is a "purdah" lady, literally she does not put on a 'purdah'? (The Court: The question is disallowed. A "purdah" lady does not necessarily mean she always appears in "purdah." It means "she does not appear in the public." That is according to the statute. Mr. Patel: What is known to the statute is not applicable to the "Bhatias." The Court: The question is disallowed.)

Q.—Have you ever seen Swami Blactanand? He was one of the disciples of Devakinandan and was himself a Vaishnava? He became a Swami when he took "updesh" (i.e., spiritual admonition) from Ramthirth? Have you ever heard the name of Swami Blactanand? A.—I came to know of him when this case was started.

Q.—You came to know of the name of Swami Blactanand from the footnote in the "Pole"? A.—In the first issue there is no "N.B." (The Court: (To the Interpreter) "Tell the witness to answer the question, namely, "Did you come to know of Swami Blactanand from the "tajakalam", i.e., N.B. in the "Pole" or afterwards?" A.—I came to know about Swami Blactanand from "Pole's" writings.)

Q.—Did you come to know of Swami Blactanand from the writings in the 'Pole'? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that the book of Swami Blactanand was translated by Dhunji Laxmidas, a book-seller? (The Court: Translated into? Mr. Patel: Gujarathi. The original writings of Swami Blactanand are in Hindi?) A.—When I received a copy of the "Pole", I came to know about these writings of Swami Blactanand. Before that I did not know about the writings. I came to know about the writings lately. I have lately come to know that the translation of the work of Swami Blactanand is made by D. Laxmidas.

Q.—What do you mean by "lately"? Do you mean before this prosecution? A.—No, after this case was started.

A PETITION TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Q.—Do you know of a petition being made to the Commissioner of Police by several Bhatias in Bombay with regard to this translation—the petition is dated 1911? A.—I do not know. (The Court: Do you know of a petition? Mr. Oliveira: Of any petition? The Court: Do you know of a petition? A.—No. The Court: Either in 1911 or at any other time? A.—No, I do not remember.)

Q.—Were you a signatory to the petition of 1911 to the Police Commissioner? A.—I do not remember. (The Court: If you do not know about the petition, you ought to know for a fact that you were not a signatory. Mr. Patel: This is the test of getting the truth). I say I do not remember, and further I say that I have not signed anything with regard to Swami Blactanand—about any proceedings with regard to his book. (The Court: There is no question of any "proceedings." The question is "Have you signed a petition to the Commissioner of Police among others regarding a translation of Swami Blactanand's book in Hindi into Gujarathi by D. Laxmidas? Have you signed it or not? Say "I have signed it" or "I have not signed it." If you say "I do not remember", I will take it, but that answer will make you look ridiculous.) A.—I do not remember signing a petition to the Police Commissioner. As far as I remember, I do not remember to have signed the petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police with regard to a translation of Swami Blactanand's book by D. Laxmidas.)

DEVAKINANDAN AND CHILD MARRIAGES.

Q.—Devakinandan addressed public meetings on the question of child-marriage and old people's marriage? A.—He has been lecturing in different places in and outside Bombay, where I was not present. (The Court: So far as you know, did the Maharajah at any time say anything on the footing of what is stated in this passage? A.—I did not hear him lecturing like this. Mr. Patel: Your Worship will take the other answer of the witness, namely, "he has delivered several public lectures in and outside Bombay." The Court: Yes.)

Q.—Have you seen this book? (A small book was shown to the witness). It is the life of Goswami Devakinandan. (Mr. Patel: Your Worship, the point has been made out in examination-in-chief that the Goswami at 60 married for the third time and married a girl of 12. If the prosecution had not made that point, I would not have asked this question. The Court: Where is the relevancy? Mr. Patel: The word "karte" refers to this. I say that this man tells the public not to marry a child-wife and he also tells the public not to marry when old.) A.—I do not remember if I saw this book.

Q.—Did Devakinandan give, to your knowledge, any lectures on the four subjects of Vaishnava, Guru, Dharma and Karma? A.—No. (The Court: What are these four subjects? Mr. Patel: The preaching was 'What is Vaishnava, what is a Guru, what is Dharma and what is Karma?" The Court: Are these four subjects mentioned in this book? Mr. Patel: Yes.)

Q.—Are you on intimate terms with Vallabhlalji? A.—Yes.

"MASIK PATAKA."

Q.—Do you know of a "Masik-Pataka" called "Vaishnava Dharma?" published by Vallabhlalji himself? (The Court: What is the point, Mr. Patel? Mr. Patel: The witness says he is intimately in touch with Vallabhlalji, and if Vallabhlalji got this printed, then naturally witness must know of this publication. Devakinandan had given public lectures, and his son, Vallabhlaji, published his father's public lectures in this book called "Vaishnava Dharma." I am proving the publication. Mr. Oliveira: The publication has got to be strictly proved. Mr. Patel: I have got the right to ask witness this question in tendering the book. The Court: Quite right.) Have you seen this "Masik-Pataka"? (shown to witness). The Court: Mr. Patel, what you are showing to the witness is a copy of a monthly magazine? Mr. Patel: Yes.) A.—I have seen a "Vaishnava Dharma Pataka", but not this particular copy. (The Court: You are wanted to answer with reference to this particular copy. Mr. Patel: No, it is enough if the witness says "I have seen a copy of "Vaishnava Dharma Pataka." The Court: The title of the book means "banner of Vaishnava religion." Mr. Patel: Yes. "Pataka" also means "Dhwaja."

Q.—Are you a constant reader of this "Pataka"? A.—I am. (The Court: I do not see on what basis the cross-examination is directed? Mr. Patel: Well, Devakinandan Maharajah lectured to the effect that child-marriage is a bad thing and that old people's marriages are a bad thing, and still he himself violated his principle! This circumstance has a bearing on the question I put to the witness. It is a question about 'Bhatianees." The whole article deals with that point. The Court: You can leave the "Bhatianees" to take care of themselves. Mr. Patel: The whole article of 9th July deals with that point. It deals mostly with the marriage of the Maharajah in his old age. Mr. Oliveira: The article speaks for itself. The Court: Mr. Patel, do you understand the danger of this cross-examination? Mr. Patel: I do. The Court: Supposing the Maharajah did give lectures in this way and himself wrote that book, you will have to prove that he did it. Mr. Patel: You have the evidence of this gentleman (Mr. Pragji) who himself said in examination-in-chief that man (Devakinandan) married a girl of 12 at 60. Mr. Oliveira: At 45. The Court: There is a proverb in Marathi saying that a man at 60 loses his common sense. Mr. Patel: Yes. The Court: The proverb is "sathhi buddhi nathhi." Mr. Patel: There is also another proverb in Gujarathi which speaks of a man at 45 and 50 as "kagada jevoo thavee gayoo" which means that "the man's teeth desert their roots." I do not know whether the prosecution say that a girl-wife at 12 is not a child-wife.

(To be continued.)

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COUNCIL OF STATE.

MR. ANEY'S NAME OMITTED FROM VOTERS' LIST.

YOETMAL, Sept. 17.

The refusal of the District Judge, Amraoti, to enrol Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. as a voter in the list of voters of the Council of State in the gound that the application of Mr. Aney was time-barred has caused here much sensation. The lists according to a notification dated 30th June were to have been published on or before the 22nd of July. But the notification was cancelled and another issued in the Central Provinces Gazette of the 25th July in which the last date of the publication of the lists was laid down as 10th August. It is contended that Mr. Aney's application for the correction of the lists which was submitted on 17th July was in time. While the disallowance of the application by the District Judge seems to have been based on the assumption that the lists were published on the 10th July. Moreover, the omission is pointed out as a serious error on the part of those who are responsible for the preparation of the lists in view of the fact that Mr. Aney's name ought to have been included in the lists by virtue of his membership of the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

ELECTIONS TO COUNCIL OF STATE.

MR. S. S. IYENGER'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Sept 18.

In a statement issued to the press on the success of the Swarajists in the recent Madras Municipal elections Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Swarajya Party in Madras, says:—"I would implore every patriotic Indian to realise that the rejection of practically the unanimous demand of the Assembly by the Council of State and the determined opposition of the British and Indian Governments make it his imperative duty to join forthwith and strengthen the Congress and the Swarajya Party. If we fail to rise to this occasion we shall have written with lazy and pussillanimous fingers the darkest page in the history of India's fight for freedom. After the recent performance of the Council of State in quick succession I would beg of my countrymen not to give any of their votes whether first, second, third or fourth to any candidate other than the four Swarajist candidates who have been nominated by the All-India Swarajya Executive for the forthcoming elections to the Council of State."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar announces in the same statement that a Municipal Conference for the City of Madras will be held in October when rate-payers of each of the thirty divisions will have an opportunity of discussing and settling with the Congress Municipal Party a detailed programme of work for the whole city and for each of the divisions to be put through the Corporation.—A. P.

INDIA'S STAR CHAMBER.

DELHI, Sept. 18.

Commenting on the Viceroy's address to the Council of State the "Hindustan Times" says:—The Council had finished its labours and in return for its services received the Viceregal thanks. The praises sung by His Excellency of "fearlessness and sobriety" of the Council would come as a surprise to no one. The Second Chamber had proved a Star Chamber. It has throttled liberty." Continuing the paper says: "It stands in the way of progress not content to perform the function of steadying the working of constitutional machine. It has clogged all motions. The nation has to find a remedy for this impasse. The coming elections afford it an opportunity."—A.P.

SIR FRANCIS DARWIN DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Sir Francis Darwin is dead.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir France's Darwin, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.S., was the third son of the distinguished scientist, Charles Robert Darwin. He was born in 1848. He did not practise medicine, but became assistant to his father at Down, after whose death he settled at Cambridge. Among his publications are Life and Letters of Charles Darwin (1887); Charles Darwin (1892); More letters of Charles Darwin (with Mr. A. C. Seward) in 1903. Foundations of the Origin of Species (1909); elements of Botany (1895) etc.]

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Melbourne.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce announced that he had tendered advice to the Governor-General, who was prepared to dissolve both the Houses when the Supply and Validating of Tariff Bills were passed.—Reuter's Special.

DUTY ON GALVANIZED HARDWARE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Representations have been made to the Tarriff Board by Messrs. the Indian Galvanizing Company and Messrs. the Tata Iron and Steel Company asking that the duty on imported spelter may be removed in the interests of the galvanizing industry. The Indian Galvanizing Company have also asked that the duty on imported galvanized hardware may be raised from fifteen per cent. to twenty-five per cent. The Board will hear evidence on both points in October and will consider the representation from other firms or persons who may be interested in the removal of the duty or who may wish to be heard regarding the proposed increase on the duty on galvanized hardware.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, Sept. 19.—In the All-India Rugby Cup Tournament the second semi-final was played to-day, when the Welsh Regiment qualified themselves for the final. Their opponents were the Calcutta Scottish whom they beat by ten points to six.—A. P.

* * *

A Sholapur correspondent writes:—In many mosques in Sholapur, including the Jame-Masjid, "Dua" was made after the Friday prayer wishing success to the arms of Gazi Abdul Kareem.

* * *

A Karachi correspondent writes:—"Seth Suleman Umar Sahib donated Rs. 5,450 towards the Construction Fund of Jamay Musjid Zossaban, Karachi, on the 11th instant. The same gentleman had donated Rs. 1,362-8 to the Musjid Fund last year, on behalf of late Seth Haji Hamed Tarmahomed."

* * *

Simla, Sept. 19.—The gross earnings of State Railways for the week ending 5th of September were 170 lakhs or nine lakhs more than the figure for the corresponding period of last year. This reduces to 110 lakhs the deficiency in the total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 5th September as compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

* * *

The "Hindi Granth-Bhandar", Kashi, having completed its 10 years' course, will commence its 11th year by the Vijyadashmi. In celebration of this it has resolved to present 25 books, i.e., politics, drama, social and novels, etc., of its "Hindi Pustak Mala" series to the Hindi lovers who should apply to the manager for particulars of the offer.

* * *

A correspondent writes:—At a public meeting of the citizens of Karwar a resolution expressing grief over the irreparable loss sustained by India by the demise of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and great admiration for his long, distinguished and laborious career as a scholar, reformer, educationist and patriot, was passed.

* * * *

Lucknow, Sept. 15.—The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company, Ltd., of Cawnpore to which concern the United Provinces Government handed over their Turpentine and Rosin Factory at Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly) has made a net profit of over half a lakh. A dividend of ten per cent. to shareholders is declared. The United Provinces Government hold half the total number of shares of the Company.—A. P.

* * *

Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu (Salem) has accepted the presidentship of the 9th session of the All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference at Bangalore during the Dipavali holidays in the second week of October. The workers of the Poona D. C. M. Society will be leaving Poona for Bangalore in early October.

* * *

Moulana Moulvi Mahomed Sadiq Sahib of Mohla Khada, Karachi, the Treasurer of the Muslim Charitable Plot No. 44C4 distributed Rs. 1,500 on the 12th instant as under:—Madressah Jamia Islamia Rs. 575, Madressah Jamia Islamia Girls' Branch Rs. 125, Sind Madressehtul Islam Rs. 337-8, Garikhata Memon Girls' School Rs. 237-8, Kharadur Okbai Memon Madressah Rs. 150, Sadar Bazar Memon Madressah Rs. 75.

* * *

Nagpur, Sept. 18.—Mr. Ruikar, pleader, on behalf of one Yeshwant, peon in the District Council of Katol, filed a complaint before Mr. Permanand Choubey, Sub-Divisional Officer, against Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate of Katol, and four others for wrongful confinement with a view to and in order to depose in Nimbalkar's favour in a criminal complaint filed by Nimbalkar against Dr. Pachkhade for assaulting the former. The Court sent the complaint for preliminary enquiry through the Responsible Officer of Police. The case comes on for hearing on the 5th proximo.—A. P.

* * * *

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the death of Khan Saheb Karimbaksh Ali Mardan Khan Jatoi, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Larkana district (Muhammadan) rural constituency, the local Government has fixed the dates, hours and place stated below:—

Friday (25th Sept.), Nomination of candidates.

Saturday (26th Sept.), Scrutiny of nominations.

Tuesday (13th Oct.), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Voting.

Wednesday (14th Oct.), 12 noon at the head-quarters office of the Returning Officer: Counting of votes.

* * * *

Rangoon, Sept. 11.—One Japanese greman of s.s. "Kina Maru" succumbed to a stab-wound early this morning after admission to the hospital. Facts ascertained show that the victim met another Japanese in a Japanese hotel last night who asked him for money and on the latter refusing stabbed him and ran away. The culprit is still at large.—A.P.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands that Sir William Currie and Mr. Sethna who with Mr. H. G. Coche undertook a preliminary enquiry into the affairs of the Indian Canteen Board have completed their report and have delivered it to the authorities at Simla.—A.P.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister to China, with Lady Macleay, Hon. Sydney Peel and Mr. B. C. Newton, the British Delegation to China, and H. E. Morris, owner of the Derby winner Manna, left Southampton on board the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Scotland" which arrived from Hamburg last night. The steamer was in no way delayed by the seamen's strike, and sailed to schedule time.

ANGLO-INDIANS' STATUS.

COL. GIDNEY URGES FOR DEFINITE PRONOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

At a reception held in his honour by the Anglo-Indian Association, Col. Gidney warmly praised its work in pressing the needs of the community on the attention of the British public and Parliament. The Anglo-Indians must see the necessity of a definite status, and choose whether they are prepared to take their place as Britishers or Indians. They must see their goal and march unitedly to it. They had at present fallen between two stools. The deciding factor of their choice must be their economic needs.

Continuing, Col. Gidney said in view of the process of Indianisation, they asked what would be their position thirty years hence when Indians would be filling the majority of the superior administrative appointments, unless meanwhile, they received and occupied a very definite position among India's communities and peoples. There was no royal road for the solution of their difficulties, but the manner of encountering them was important, and they still looked to Government to make a distinct pronouncement with regard to their status, be it European or Indian, which would provide a means of satisfying their pressing economic needs.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT IN CHEATING CASE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The case in which W. A. Hold and Hira Lall Mitter were prosecuted under section 420 I. P. C. on a charge of cheating two firms in respect of 2,500 Howrah Jute shares was disposed of to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It will be remembered that Hold was brought down from Aden while he was on his way home. Hold was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count and fined Rs. 1,000, or in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment, the fine if realised, was to be paid to the complainant firms as compensation, the sentences to run concurrently.

Hira Lall Mitter was acquitted.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA POETS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FYZABAD, Sept. 20.

The general meeting of the Reception Committee of the first Akhil Bharatiya Kavi Sammelan took place on the 18th instant at Cawnpore and the following office bearers were elected.—

President: The well-known Hindi and Urdu poet Sri Gaya Prasad Shukla Sanehi Trishool.

Secretaries: Pt. Bishambarnath Sharma, Kawashik Sawmmi Narainanand, editor, "Kavindra", Pt. Jagdamba Prasad Misra, Hitashi.

The Executive Committee was made of 55 members with a quorum of eleven members.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tokio.—After attending a farewell luncheon in his honour given by Prince Takamatsu, Prince George left for Yokohama to rejoin H. M. S. "Hawkins" which is proceeding to China. Prince George departed shortly before the fire broke out in the Diet.—Reuter.

Brisbane.—The agenda of the Press Conference includes legislation concerning Imperial Press communications and liberty of the Press, Empire newsprint supplies and copyright and development of Empire resources, trade and migration.—Reuter's Special.

Peking.—Tasso, an Italian employed on the Lunghai Railway, was severely wounded by Chinese soldiers on 16th September in Western Honan while on duty on a train. The Italian Minister has made a protest.—Reuter's Special.

There was no demonstration on Saturday at Waterloo station when the British delegates departed to attend the Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union in the United States.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 19.—The Prince and Princess Andrew of Russia will be members of a party numbering 40 which will tour the world aboard the yacht "Istar" which is one of the largest privately owned afloat. The tour starts in January and covers 30,000 miles. It begins at Southampton and includes visits to the Mediterranean, Constantinople, Egypt, India, the Malay States, China, Japan, the South Sea Islands and North America. Admiral Mark Kerr supervises the affairs.—Reuter.

Kingston (Jamaica).—The Troopship "Derbyshire" arrived here from Southampton with a battalion of the Green Howards and a battery of artillery aboard. Coal-carriers started work but subsequently struck for more pay and joined longshoremen who were already on strike. Thereupon the men of the 1st Norfolks who are proceeding to Egypt aboard the "Derbyshire" volunteered to coal the ship and thus avoid delay.—Reuter.

London.—The "Daily Graphic" says that Col. Lawrence of the Hedjaz fame is at present serving as a private with the tank corps.

Berlin.—It is not the Maharajah of Patiala who has arrived here but his brother who has come to make preparations for the Maharajah's stay.—Reuter.

Manila, Sept. 19.—The Italian airman, De Pinedo, has arrived at Tamsui (Formosa.) His next objective is Shanghai.—Reuter.

The "Sunday Times" learn that negotiations are on foot between the Persian Government and a big group of American banking and industrial interests for the construction of a railway from Teheran to the Persian Gulf and that a loan will be advanced in return for mineral rights.—Reuter.

JOTIBA FULE AND THE SATYASHODHAKS.

(Continued from page 6.)

people from the non-Brahmins as would care to have their religious ceremonies performed by these new-priests! It all baffles analysis. This new position which it is proposed to evolve in this new Satya Samaj scheme of things, is not very easy to understand. God and man are still to be in touch through priests! Does this accord well with Jotiba Fule's magnificent doctrine, the glories of which the Satya Samajist is never tired of singing? But apart from all this curious chaos which the eminent exponents of Satya Samaj doctrines are anxious to evolve, it will come as a surprise to the Satya Samajists and to all others to know that the position of even the Brahmin priests among Brahmin community itself is not what the Satya Samajists paint it to be—their hold is not what it is given out to be. Theirs is a position not that of a cruel tyrant, but it is one of a needy supplicant and at times even that of dignified dependence! It is certainly far from enviable. To turn to the point, however, the cry against this fancied tyranny of the Brahmin-priests is simply a pretext and a big sham—the real object is to attack the entire Brahmin community with a view to dislodge it from its social and intellectual position. It is up to the Satya Samajists to try for self-advancement: nobody wants to stand in their way. But let them understand very clearly that this task can never be achieved by vainly trying to damn a whole community.

Jotiba Fule was not a Sanskrit scholar none can even accuse him of any scholarship in Sanskrit, if one is to judge from his writings. His "Magnum Opus" "Gulamgiri" (or slavery) is like a juggler's bag. And one doubts if he had ever waded through the enormous mass of Sanskrit literature, Puranas, Smritis, etc. It is an initial mistake to suppose that Hindu religion is a mere "faith." It is a "polity" in addition to that; in it a rather excessively great importance is attached to the conduct and general life of man. It is not, however, suggested that it is rigid or inelastic—nothing is in fact unchangeable in this world. But Jotiba was not the person to bring about these changes, and his Satya Samajist followers to-day are certainly not the people whose lead the Hindu Society can accept. Mahatma Gandhi to-day is giving a lead to us in matters of social reform. In political matters too all parties need him—because he is a force to be reckoned with both in social and political matters. What a contrast is there, however, between Mahatma Gandhi's methods of work and the ways of our Satya Samajist countrymen like Messrs. Jedhe, Vayal, Sanas and Company!

A Baseless Charge.

Yet another charge is often levelled against the Brahmin community. It is this—that like the monks and church fathers in medieval Europe, they kept learning in their own hands and that they selfishly denied it to others. Vedic learning was practically the only learning in the land till the advent of Moslems and Europeans. But it was accessible to all except the Sudras. And yet the two Varnas other than Brahmins to whom this learning was ever open never seem to have availed themselves of the treasures contained in it! But this learning like the lore of the monks and church fathers never gave either wealth or power to its possessor. But all this let alone why has the element in the non-Brahmins which is so clamorous against the fancied tyranny of the Brahmins not availed itself of the modern secular learning after the coming of the British rule?

The seats of learning have been open to all irrespective of caste, creed or colour not only in India, but practically the world over! Even now one may pertinently ask what serious work in mass-education for the non-Brahmins can be shown to the credit of this vociferous Satya Samaj minority whose only pastime has been a systematic and persistent denunciation of the Brahmins without rhyme and reason? On the contrary Brahmins have been running many educational institutions where all have equally free access. Poor Brahmin boys availed themselves of the new opportunities under the British regime, but even the rich non-Brahmins did not show any inclination towards the new learning. This new secular modern learning was the more to be desired so capable (at least till recently) of giving wealth, social position, and a little power too. It is a great pity that the gospel that is being preached to-day on the Satya Samajist platform should be so incapable of carrying any conviction or appeal either to men of sense or sympathy. The linguistic incendiarism for which the Satya Samajists have shown such great appetite is day by day estranging public sympathies.

No More Princely Favour.

The Satya Samajists have lost a stalwart champion of their cause in the death of the late Maharaja of Kolhapur. Though not perhaps a regularly baptised Satya Samajist, he was, it appears, a follower of Jotiba's gospel. This new brand of thought seems to have appealed to him, for reasons best known to himself, and the Satya Samaj plant thrived well in the sunshine of royal favour in the territory of Kolhapur. So long as the Maharaja lived, the Satya Samajists' Headquarters were in Kolhapur State and all propaganda and all dazzling light of this new gospel emanated from there for the benefit of the benighted sojourners in the dreary wilderness of the Hindu Society, and for the emancipation of the victims of Brahmin-tyranny. It is a well-known fact that the late ruler of Kolhapur and Lord Sydenham, the one-time Governor of Bombay, were political chums. To all actions of the late ruler of Kolhapur Lord Sydenham (then Sir George Clarke) approvingly nodded. A few literary luminaries of third or fourth magnitude—not perhaps regular Satya Samaj members, lent some help to the young Satya Samajists by their writings and speeches. But as soon as the late Maharaja of Kolhapur died all protection which Satya Samajists had enjoyed has, it appears, disappeared. And if this be right, the Satya Samajists must now stand or fall by their own actions, there being no longer the tariff wall of princely favour to protect them.

If the Satya Samajists do really mean good and lasting social work, they must now hasten at once to give concrete proof of their sanity and then they will find that Society does help them. But if on the contrary that is not forthcoming then it will be, as it ever must be, the bounden duty of the Society to defend itself against these misguided enthusiasts. Satya Samajists are after all our own countrymen. Therefore the sooner they mend their ways the better will it be for all. By giving up this unseemly and ignoble trade of slander and vilification they will do well at once to turn their attention to the diffusion of learning and knowledge. That way lies salvation. If they do not find it convenient to see that now, they will sooner or later be driven to that conclusion whether they like it or no.

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POONA LETTER.

COMMUNALISTS CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Brahmin and Non-Brahmin controversy is in full swing. A new Marathi weekly called "Sangram" makes its appearance from day after to-morrow. It will discuss with other things this question of Brahmin-Non-Brahmins, on a rational and logical basis and it will at the same time counter the Satyasamajists' attempts at creating disunity among the Hindus, by exposing their false position. Since the interview of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav which appeared in the "Times of India" another explanation of the position of the Satya Samaj and of Mr. B. V. Jadhav himself has appeared in the Marathi daily of this place. But this time it appears to come via Mr. Jedhe! We learn from it that the "Times of India" representative did not properly report Mr. Jadhav. People are wondering as to why the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav does not himself write over his own signature to clear up his position once for all! People rightly or wrongly believe in the identity between Mr. Jadhav and the Satya Samaj and so one thinks that it would be best in the interest of all concerned that Mr. Jadhav clears up his position by sending a letter to the press himself, so that there may not be any possibility of his being misunderstood.

CONFERENCE OF KULKARNIS.

On Sunday last was held here in the Kasba Peth at Shrimant Sardar Shitole's wada the Kulkarni Parishad under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. Many Kulkarnis from the various districts were present. There was a good attendance of about 500 people including some respectable citizens of Poona. The president suggested that Kulkarnis could avail themselves of the judicial decision in the case of Bhikaji vs. The Secretary of State for India. Sardar Shrimant Abasaheb Mujumdar told how the Government first deprived the Deshpandes of their rights and then had tried to take away the rights of Kulkarnis. He also explained how he proposed to move the amendment of the Vatan Act in the Council. The Conference resolved that the Kulkarni rights were very ancient and therefore they should be continued intact. The Bombay Legislative Council should recommend to the Government to continue these rights, and all councillors, the Conference recommened, should support such a resolution when it would be moved. The Conference further wanted all Kulkarnis individually to move in the matter of their rights. The Conference has also appointed an Executive Committee to see that these resolutions are carried into effect.

MUNICIPALITY CONGRATULATED.

There was held to-day in the Shri Shiv Mandir a meeting of all the Sanatan Hindus of Poona to congratulate the Poona Municipal Council on the magnificent stand it took up against the Fule-Statue proposition. The invitation was issued over the signatures of more than 150 people mostly Non-Brahmins. This shows once again that the Non-Brahmins of Poona as a whole are not going to listen to the eccentric and absurd dictation from a handful of vociferous busy-bodies who style themselves Satya Samajists. The meeting was largely attended by people of all communities. Mr. Kashinath Thakuji Jadhav presided. Resolutions were passed congratulating the Municipal Council on having taken a bold stand, approving the vote of censure passed against Mr. Jedhe, condemning the "Majur" and the "Deshatche Dushman". Many Non-Brahmins took part in the speeches delivered, prominent amongst them being Messrs. Fule, Yadge, Gunjal, and Trimbakrao Avate, the aged Maratha proprietor of the Indira Press of Poona. The president was authorised to forward the first two resolutions to the Municipal President Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte who is discharging the duties of his high office with the greatest tact and forebearance. The success of this meeting has once more proved that Poona people, both Non-Brahmins and Brahmins, want unity above everything else and that they are further determined to see that no attempts at sowing seeds of dissension amongst them succeed.

Last Sunday the Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali performed one of their best plays in the Kirloskar theatre in aid of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya and gave the proceeds (more than six hundred rupees) to that college. Mr. S. M. Paranjpe and Vir Vamanrao Joshi thanked the Mandali in suitable terms. The public of Poona too gave their ungrudging support to make the whole thing a unique success and showed that they were ever ready to help a good cause. The professors and the students of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya had also taken great pains and done good canvassing for this success.

The new Poona Railway Station here has caused great hardship to the third class passengers, in that the third class passengers' waiting room though more spacious and convenient than the old one is far off from the gate through which they are admitted to the platform. A representation has already been made to the authorities of the Railway Company by responsible citizens here. It is a great irony that the third class passengers who give a large share of income to the Railway Company should always find themselves treated with such scant courtesy. It is necessary that the Railway Company set matters right and that too at an early date. It is the duty of the Railway Company to look to the convenience of its passengers and the third class passengers form a very large percentage of them.

BAKR ID RIOT CASE JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

The Sessions Judge of Alipur delivered judgment in what is known as the "Garden Reach Bakri-Id riot Case." This case arose out of a communal riot which took place on the last Bakri-Id day over the killing of a cow between Hindu and Mahomedan coolies of the King George's Dock. In the fight one Mahomedan was killed and several wounded. 31 Hindu coolies were tried on charges of culpable homicide and rioting. The jury unanimously found 28 accused not guilty and gave the benefit of doubt to the remaining three. Agreeing with the jury the Judge acquitted 19 of the accused and disagreeing with it referred the case of the remaining 12 accused to the High Court.—A. P.

CELEBRATION OF LIBERATION OF RUHR.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Berlin.—In connection with the celebration of the liberation of the Ruhr from Franco-Belgian occupation Field Marshal Hindenburg, Chancellor Luther, the Prussian Premier, Braun, and the Minister of the Interior Severing are paying a three day visit to the Ruhr cities.

In a speech at a banquet at Essen last night Chancellor Luther referring to the non-evacuation of the Cologne zone declared that great political problems in Germany were dominated by the fate of the occupied regions. He desired to emphasise this because the question about to be decided was whether "we will be successful in materialising the great desire of the German Government to build up peace in Europe on the basis of real equality and reciprocity."—Reuter.

DADABHAI'S STATUE.

The "Satya Mitra" in the course of an editorial writes:—

When a Bounteous Providence showered upon our rulers nearly all His choicest gifts He apparently withheld one—that of imagination. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for Government's refusal to permit the erection of Dadabhai Naoroji's statue on the site of the Flora Fountain. If these, who at present form the Government of Bombay, had even the slightest streak of imagination in their composition they would have realised that their refusal would deeply hurt the feelings of the Indian public, for the memory of the Grand Old Man occupies a unique place in the hearts of his grateful countrymen. And it was to the memory of a man such as this that the Government of Bombay in the plenitude of their wisdom refused to allow a statue to be erected on a prominent site in the city. The reasons for the refusal have not yet come to light. Whatever these may be we do not think Government could take up a position that the erection of the statue on this particular site would result in disfigurement of a prominent locality. The argument we are afraid cannot hold water. Not by the wildest stretch of imagination could Flora Fountain be called a thing of beauty or art. In the first place it is neither floral nor fountain. We should think that the erection of the statue there will instead of diminishing, add to the beauty of the locality. At any rate it would be a vastly greater improvement on the present pile of stones and earth which is known by the high-sounding name of Flora Fountain. And it would be interesting to know since when the Government of Bombay developed this sense of the artistic and the aesthetic. Did they start feeling it before or after their resolve to perpetrate an atrocity on one of the most beautiful sites in Bombay by erecting their printing press in the Churney Road Gardens? We hope Government will give their most careful consideration to the request made by the Dadabhai Memorial Committee for a revision of their decision. And it is a very modest request indeed. The Committee do not propose that that supreme work of art, the Flora Fountain, should entirely go to make room for the Dadabhai statue. That great monument to the architectural genius of the Bombay Public Works Department will remain there. What the Committee has asked for is a little readjustment so as to enable the statue being erected there. And as the Committee have expressed their readiness to bear the expenses which the rearrangement might entail there should be no objection to their request being granted.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great founder of Swaraj was celebrated with eclat throughout India by every Indian community on the 4th instant and on the days immediately preceding and following the date, and the question now arises on what site is the statue of the Grand Old Man of India going to be erected, in the city of his birth. If dame rumour is to be believed there has been a tussle between the Dadabhai Memorial Committee and the Government. The Committee suggests the site of the Flora Fountain just near the western entrance to the Churchgate Street as the most appropriate site for the statue of the illustrious politician who was the father of Indian nationalism. The Government, however, suggest an obscure site some where close to Gokhale's statue. It has come to the knowledge of the public that a long correspondence has been going on for the last two months between the said Committee and the Government over this question. The Committee are perfectly justified in insisting upon securing the best available site for the great Indian patriot who sowed the seeds of Swaraj at the Calcutta Congress of 1906 and the citizens of Bombay will with one voice endorse the judgment of the Committee. Of course the Committee do not propose that the fountain should be removed. The fountain and the statue both might adorn the wide open square near the Church Gate Street, which seems to be the only and the most suitable site for the erection of the statue of an Indian patriot who possessed almost divine attributes and was worshipped by thirty-two crores of Indians without distinction of caste, creed or nationality.

It would argue crass ignorance on the part of the Government of Bombay if they plead that they do not know who Dadabhai Nowrojee was and what place he occupied in the hearts of the people of India. It is possible that His Excellency the present Governor of Bombay may be unable to form a just and correct estimate of the immense popularity of the deceased patriot and the love and reverence with which the memory of the saintly Dadabhai has ever been cherished by the teeming millions of India. It is even possible that the Hon. Home Member may be ignorant of the immense hold which the Dada on India had on the affections of the people of this country. But surely the Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir could plead no such justification and it is his sacred duty to urge upon the Government the necessity of yielding to the popular desire in this matter, as has been so accurately forecasted by the Memorial Committee. Mr. Chunilal Mehta also might be expected to enlighten the Government on the point.

The citizens of Bombay would rather have no statue of Dadabhai Nowrojee in their midst than see it thrust into some obscure corner of the city. They would have none but the most conspicuous place in the city for the idol of their hearts, and the Memorial Committee would incur the most serious displeasure of the populace if they yield to the pressure of the Government and acquiesce in any arrangement as regards the location of the statue which could not meet with the popular approval. Statue or no statue, the memory of Dadabhai Nowrojee will remain enshrined in the hearts of the people of India for ever. If the Government will be so short-sighted as to oppose the popular wishes in the matter they will be not only guilty of an act of the grossest indiscretion, but they would also lay themselves open to the charge of ingratitude, for it is a well-known fact that while Dadabhai Nowrojee denounced British administration in scathing terms he never failed to recognise the innumerable blessings that have been conferred upon this country by the British rule. One would have thought that the Government would be more anxious than the citizens of Bombay to honour the memory of one who was the staunchest friend of the British rule in India, inspite of being at the same time its severest critic.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

BEGGARS CAMP AT ROWLI HILL.

On the 4th instant on the occasion of celebrations of Dadabhai's centenary, Miss Engineer and some of the Members of the Celebration Committee went to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill and distributed sweet-meats to all the inmates of the Camp numbering about 210. On the 17th instant they went to the Camp again and distributed one piece of cloth to each beggar in the Camp, and also gave 3 bags of rice for their use. Rao Bahadur Pai on behalf of the Managing Committee received them at the Camp and thanked them for these gifts to the inmates of the Camp.

PARTY AMALGAMATION IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Sept. 19.

Amalgamation of the Burma Swaraj Party and the Home Rule Party of Hlaing Pu Gyaw, General Council of the Burmese Associations has been effected. A special conference of the G. C. B. A. has been called by Mr. U. Chitklaing, President, at Toungoo on the 6th October to decide the formation of a Swaraj Party within the G. C. B. A. like the Swaraj Party within the Indian National Congress.—A.P.

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DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

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LIEUT.-GENERAL YOUNG (U.S. Army) writes:

"I find Sanatogen wonderful for building up a run-down system. I can cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from fatigue and nervousness."

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.